

NOTICE.

No. 13.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Raneeunge Executive Commissariat Office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March 1862, for the undermentioned Articles to be delivered in the quantities, and during the periods specified, at the Commissariat Godown at Raneeunge, and also on command, free of all charges.

2. The Articles to be of the best quality and description. Each Tender must be accompanied with a Treasury Receipt for the amount of Security noted below, which will be at once returned to all but the party whose Tender is accepted. Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock P. M. on the 17th March 1862, and the successful competitor (subject to the approval of the Commissary General) declared in the presence of such parties as may choose to attend.

3. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at this Office.

4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting Tenders for the different Articles in full or in part only.

5. Tenders must include every item of the class or classes to which they have reference.

Class.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Station.	Estimated monthly requirements may be more or less.	To be delivered.	Security Money to be deposited.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.
			lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.	
A.	Bread	...	9,000 0 0	Daily as required.	1,000 0 0	From 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.
B.	Sugar	...	1,500 0 0		200 0 0	Ditto ditto.
C.	Coffee	...	800 0 0		300 0 0	Ditto ditto.
D.	Salt	...	560 0 0		60 0 0	Ditto ditto.
E.	Vegetable	...	9,000 0 0		850 0 0	Ditto ditto.
F.	Coal	...	18,000 0 0		80 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Butter	...	30 0 0			
	Chickens	...	No. 30			
G.	Eggs	...	" 100		25 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Fowls	...	" 5			
	Milk	...	20 lbs.			
H.	Gram for Bullocks	...	100 maunds		400 0 0	Ditto ditto.
I.	" for Horses	...	600 "		2,400 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Chatties	...	No. 30			
	Cloth for Wicks	...	1 seer 6 cks.			
J.	Jars, large	...	No. 40		150 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Lamp Oil	...	5 maunds			
	Lime (unslaked)	...	40 "			
	Thread	...	5 seers			
	Alum	...	2 lbs.			
	Assafetida	...	2 oz.			
	Bazar Phials	...	2 dozens			
	Bottles, Empty	...	1 dozen			
	Camphor	...	1 lb.			
	Charcoal	...	10 maunds			
			lbs. oz. d.			
	Chiretta	...	1 0 0	Daily as required.		
	Coriander Seed	...	0 2 0			
	Cubeb	...	1 0 0			
	Ginger, Dry	...	0 8 0			
	Gund Heroja	...	as required			
	Kaladana	...	Ditto.			
	Kutch Katcha	...	4 oz.			
K.	Leeches	...	No. 25		30 0 0	Ditto ditto.
			lbs. oz. d.			
	Linseed Oil	...	3 0 0			
	" Meal	...	3 0 0			
	Mustard, Europe	...	0 6 0			
	" Oil	...	3 0 0			
	" Seed	...	3 0 0			
	Pepper, Black	...	as required			
	Plantain Leaves	...	No. 10			
	Pomegranate Root	...	as required			
	Poppy Head	...	No. 50			
	Russet	...	2 oz.			
	Vinegar	...	3 bottles			
	Wax, White	...	4 lbs.			
	" Yellow	...	2 "			
	TINNING COOKING UTENSILS.					
	Chilunchies	...	No. 2	To be furnished twice in a month.		
	Copper Boilers, large, with Covers	...	" 18			
	" " medium "	...	" 12			
	" " small "	...	" 20			
L.	Frying Pans	...	" 12		40 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	Ladles	...	" 24			
	Sauce Pans	...	" 12			
	Spoons and all other small Utensils	...	" 12			

RANEEGUNGE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 7th February 1862.

E. A. GRUBB, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat Notice.

No. 33.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 1st March, and opened there at noon on the 3rd March in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
3. Tenders will be superscribed "Tenders for _____."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders for Sub-Divisions or Classes must show a rate for each, and every Article comprised therein.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders, or pay before the same are opened, the requisite Earnest Money by Bank of Bengal Receipt, or Government Promissory Notes.
7. Parties may Tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, the arrangement and separation thereof being according to the forms suppliable from this Office.

H. B. CHALMERS, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;
Exe. Commissariat Office, }
The 30th January 1862.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	
			lbs. oz. d.			Rs.	Rs.		
1	Vegetables	per lb.	7,30,000 0 0	Ration Grounds and Hospitals at Fort William and Dum-Dum, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	500	2,000	Very best.	
2	Fowls	per No.	No. 100			100	100		
3	Chickens	"	" 1,2000			150	500		
4	Eggs	"	" 2,4000			150	100		
5	Milk	per pint.	72,000 pints			150	500		
6	Butter	per lb.	3,000 lbs.		100	300			
7	Firewood	"	1,00,000 lbs.		300	1,000			
8	Hay	per ind.	80 mds.		150	500			
9	Salt	per lb.	5,625 lbs.		Half-monthly proportion on 1st and 15th of each month.	100	300		
10	Coffee	"	32,580 lbs.			300	1,000		
11	Tinning Cooking Utensils, set	"	120 sets			100	200		
12	Earthen Water Vessels, p. sort	"	10,000 of sorts	Monthly proportion on the 1st of each month.		100	200		
13	Unslaked Lime	per md.	4,000 mds.			100	200		
14	Bottled Malt Liquor p. doz.	"	840 dozens		100	300			
15	Lamp Oil	per md.	840 mds.		300	1,000			
16	Bhura	per No.	No. 960		At Ghats on the River to Indenting Officers.	100	200		
17	Panswars	"	" 500	100		100			
18	Cargo Boats	"	" 150	100		200			
19	HARAR MEDICINES; Consisting of		lbs. oz. d.	At Hospitals of Corps in the Division, to Medical Officers.		Monthly proportion on the 1st of each month.	100		150
	Alum	per lb.	53 4 0						
	Almonds	"	10 0 0						
	Assafetida	"	2 7 12						
	Bellring	per No.	No. 960						
	Bran	per lb.	36 0 0						
	Campier	"	47 10 0						
	Cardamums	"	6 11 8						
	Cubels	"	14 0 0						
	Cloves	"	3 2 0						
	Chiretta	"	104 8 0						
	Caraway Seeds	"	2 6 0						
	Cinnamon	"	10 0 0						
	Ginger, dry	"	33 4 0						
	" green	"	11 0 0						
	Kuthi Alechi	"	7 4 0						
	" Kuringa	"	3 8 0						
	Lime	per No.	No. 500						
	Mustard, Europe	per lb.	277 11 1						
	Nutmeg	"	10 0 0						
	Oil, Linseed	"	229 8 0						
	" Mustard	"	229 0 0						
	" Poppy	"	33 0 0						
	" Coconut	"	54 0 0						
	Onions	"	100 0 0						
	Poppy Heads	"	24 0 0						
	Pomegranate Root Bark	"	23 0 0						
	Pepper	"	10 0 0						
	Rusoot	"	5 14 0						
	Vinegar, Europe	"	230 0 0						
	Wax, White	"	172 9 12						
	" Yellow	"	65 3 12						

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling Commissariat Office, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2nd March 1862, and opened there at noon on the 3rd March 1862, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c., for the Troops in the Darjeeling Division, both in Station and on Command.
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders must state a rate for each Article to which they have reference.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders, or pay before the same are opened, the requisite earnest money.
7. Parties may tender for as many Articles as they please, or may confine their Tender to one only.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS, &c., FOR TROOPS IN THE DARJEELING DIVISION.

Number of Tenders.	DETAIL.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	When and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest-money to be lodged with Tender or before opening.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
						Rs.	Rs.	
	Bread	...	146,000 lbs.	...	...	100	1,000	Best quality.
	Rice, Table	...	36,500 "	...	...	50	500	Good Ration quality.
	Sugar	...	22,812½ "	...	...	50	500	Ditto.
	Salt, Table	...	9,125 "	...	...	50	500	Ditto.
	Firewood	...	58,400 mds.	...	...	100	500	Ditto.
	Vegetables	...	36,500 lbs.	...	...	50	150	Ditto.
	Potatoes	...	109,500 "	...	...	50	350	Ditto.
	Milk	...	7,500 pints	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Eggs	...	7,500 No.	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Fowls	...	2,000 "	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	...	2,000 "	...	...	25	100	...
	Lime	...	1,200 mds.	...	...	25	100	Unslaked.
	Charcoal	...	150 "	...	...	25	50	...
	Oil for Lamps	...	125 "	...	...	50	100	Mustard.

J. E. THOMSON,

Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

DARJEELING ;
Commissariat Office,
The 1st January 1862. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khass Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th March 1862, corresponding with the 21st Falgoun 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.				Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.			REMARKS.
			B.	C.	D.	D.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1	4085	Chilbeeleeah, Pergunnah Peero...	326	9	19	0	391	0	0	504	6	1	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cees.
2	4090	Doomurreeah Kakun, Pergunnah Peero ...	641	14	3	15	1,145	0	0	1,472	11	5	
3	4055	Dhurumdass Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	483	15	17	0	500	0	0	634	4	5	
4	4058	Dhungaona, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,362	10	0	0	1,357	0	0	1,790	13	0	
5	4065	Runjeetpoor Oorf Ramnuggur, Pergunnah Peero ...	738	15	16	5	800	0	0	1,147	5	10	
6	4070	Sillakhnah, Pergunnah Peero...	452	17	18	0	389	0	0	502	3	0	
7	4082	Muddainee Joorawun, Pergunnah Peero ...	133	13	6	0	211	0	0	271	6	0	
8	4071	Mahesh Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	505	13	14	0	515	4	0	664	13	6	
9	4080	Nurrotumpore Harroelah, Pergunnah Peero ...	320	12	16	0	258	0	0	332	7	0	
10	4077	Hordecch, Pergunnah Peero ...	449	15	10	0	488	0	0	629	11	0	
11	3970	Anooah Nizamut and Anooah English, Pergunnah Peero ...	271	15	14	3	130	0	0	165	8	10	
12	1089	Kutturreeah, Pergunnah Peero...	1,976	9	12	0	1,807	0	0	2,202	6	0	
13	4074	Baasmunpore Oorf Sukree Angoodoolah, Pergunnah Peero ...	736	2	3	5	836	0	0	1,079	14	4	
14	4079	Beepurdihree Oorf Amoorjah, Pergunnah Peero ...	556	9	16	5	606	0	0	782	5	0	
15	4086	Dulpore Oorf Jehunpore Tuppay Kurumwaree, Pergunnah Artah ...	854	0	0	0	1,620	0	0	2,066	2	7	
16	4059	Itmah Bukhut, Pergunnah Peero ...	673	3	12	0	456	0	0	587	12	3	
17	4060	Umrohah, Pergunnah Peero ...	485	18	9	0	490	0	0	631	10	0	
18	4091	Akrounj, Pergunnah Peero ...	554	10	8	0	486	0	0	627	7	0	
19	4076	Akounce, Pergunnah Peero ...	339	11	5	0	422	0	0	543	12	0	
20	4087	Eaudmadpore, Deoreeah, and Puttelwa, Pergunnah Peero ...	3,724	6	12	0	1,830	0	0	2,361	15	11	
21	4088	Burrar, Pergunnah Peero ...	563	3	10	0	754	0	0	972	8	7	
22	4057	Buksundah, Pergunnah Peero ...	563	7	13	0	825	0	0	1,064	6	6	
23	4083	Buhree, Pergunnah Peero ...	910	3	18	0	1,334	0	0	1,721	2	10	
24	4064	Burdeehah, Pergunnah Peero ...	529	13	7	0	676	0	0	872	3	4	
25	4067	Purranpoorah, Pergunnah Peero ...	278	13	7	0	195	0	0	250	1	6	
26	4092	Purroorah, Pergunnah Peero ...	154	19	17	0	88	0	0	112	15	7	
27	4063	Tillat, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,174	0	11	5	843	0	0	1,087	2	0	

S. C. BAXLEY,
Officiating Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 3rd October 1861.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th of April 1862, corresponding with the 22nd Chyte 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

No.	Towice Number.	Names of Mehals & Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4078	Surphorah, Pergunnah Peero...	605 11 1 0	678 2 0	826 8 0	The Sudder Jummas of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cess.
2	4081	Suheearah, Pergunnah Peero...	498 11 3 5	430 0 0	554 8 2	
3	4073	MoapKhoord, Pergunnah Peero	1,276 10 6 5	1,144 0 0	1,476 6 6	
4	4084	Kuppoor Dihrah, Pergunnah Peero ...	895 17 9 0	737 0 0	951 12 9	
5	4075	Kasmurreeah, Pergunnah Peero	724 9 2 0	776 0 0	1,001 0 0	
6	4072	Kuthrain, Pergunnah Peero...	676 2 11 0	1,043 0 0	1,352 9 0	
7	4069	Kuchnut, Pergunnah Peero ...	605 9 17 15	544 0 0	702 7 1	
8	4062	Gobinddihree, Pergunnah Peero ...	495 16 2 0	621 0 0	800 14 1	
9	4056	Gurhatha, Pergunnah Peero...	481 7 6 0	228 0 0	294 8 6	
10	4068	Majheeaon Puttee Indur and Majheeaon Puttee Hur, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,169 12 3 10	1,737 0 0	2,242 9 4	
11	4066	Moap Boozroog, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,502 7 11 0	1,700 0 0	2,177 7 0	
12	4061	Mudainee Oopodheeah, Pergunnah Peero ...	525 13 3 0	451 0 0	581 14 4	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 3rd October 1861.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khans Mehals, situated in the District of Moorshedabad and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, dated 9th November 1861, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 14th April 1862, corresponding with the 2nd Bysack 1269 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the sudder jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the Sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—Mehal Esanpore comprising fifteen Turrufs and Mehal Chandneah Gungeest comprising seven Turrufs will be offered for sale in the number of lots shown below, each lot comprises one Turruf, the area, sudder jumma, and upset price of which are shown in the Statement at foot.

6th.—On expiry of existing leases delivery of possession will be made according to the boundaries laid down on the Map of the measurement.

Number of Lots.	Number of Towjee	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	588	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Eshanpore ...	6,412 3 8 2	1,685 6 2	3,370 12 4
2	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Daedebgram ...	1,054 18 5 0	562 11 5	1,125 6 10
3	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhalkoondhee ...	3,958 1 5 3	1,856 13 3	3,713 10 6
4	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Kristoshyle ...	6,166 2 15 0	1,721 12 11	3,443 9 10
5	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Hossenpore ...	1,918 6 11 0	615 13 9	1,231 11 6
6	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Rajendrobattee ...	906 19 8 3	406 8 8	813 1 4
7	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gungapore ...	1,405 4 14 0	793 5 0	1,586 10 0
8	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhandersoho ...	5,555 9 4 0	3,416 12 1	6,833 8 2
9	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Doultabad ...	2,742 12 5 0	1,668 5 7	3,330 11 2
10	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Soondulpore ...	993 18 10 2	523 7 9	1,046 15 6
11	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ramnuggur ...	2,638 5 1 1	936 14 0	673 12 0
12	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhandara ...	1,247 7 6 1	417 5 9	834 11 6
13	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Hurrirpara ...	981 2 10 3	345 15 1	691 14 2
14	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gowripore ...	868 7 16 3	1,298 7 3	2,596 14 6
15	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Nrusinghopore ...	2,856 2 8 2	186 10 7	373 5 2

Number of Lots.	Number of Towns.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16	593	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Geeagunje	613 3 8 2½	1,304 1 4	2,608 2 8
17	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Amaneegunje	326 7 7 1	1,066 6 2	2,132 12 4
18	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Subjee Katrah	444 14 1 2	864 9 3	1,729 2 6
19	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Shampore	580 3 7 3	780 6 8	1,560 13 4
20	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ajingunje	217 3 7 2½	903 11 6	1,807 7 0
21	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Maheenuggur	841 6 3 0	400 2 4	800 4 8
22	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Aurungabad	311 19 10 3	123 11 9	247 7 6
23	1416	Kismut Moohoola Nilkuntbattee, Pergunnah Choonakhallee	60 5 0 0	32 2 0	64 4 0
24	571	Kismut Moohoola Dadpore, Pergunnah Polassee	502 15 0 0	1,057 9 0	2,115 2 0

MOORSHEDABAD ;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1862. }

H. A. COCKERELL,
Collector.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 26th February 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Shaik Jusseemooden and Shaik Razawoolah—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Shaik Jusseemooden and Shaik Razawoolah of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*—

1. A dwelling-house with a piece or parcel of Garden ground and a tank thereunto belonging, containing by estimation two biggahs and sixteen cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore, in Pergunnah Balla Audumpore, and in the Zillah of Hooghly.

2. Also a piece or parcel of land, or ground, containing by estimation eight cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

3. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation twelve cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

4. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation two cottahs and three chittacks, or thereabout, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

5. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation one biggah and eleven cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

6. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation five cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

7. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation two biggahs and seventeen cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

8. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation fifteen cottahs or thereabout, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

9. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation fourteen cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

10. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation three biggahs and seven cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

11. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, containing by estimation one biggah and sixteen cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

12. Also a piece or parcel of land, or ground, containing by estimation one biggah and nine cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

13. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation one biggah and fifteen cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

14. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation one biggah and nine cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

15. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation one biggah, seven cottahs and eight chittacks, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

16. Also a piece or parcel of paddy land, or ground, containing by estimation fifteen cottahs,

or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

17. Also a piece or parcel of land, together with a tank thereon, commonly called Ghachā tank, containing by estimation five biggahs and ten cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

18. Also a piece or parcel of bamboo-garden, together with bamboos thereon, containing by estimation three cottahs and eight chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

19. And also a tank, containing by estimation eight cottahs, or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Kotolepore aforesaid.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 26th February 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the thirteenth day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Chunder Coomar Paul Chowdry and Sreemutty Moonjoory Money Dossee—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Chunder Coomar Paul Chowdry of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Garden Ground containing by estimation one hundred and twenty biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Ranaghaut, called Magoreally Bagan, together with a Cootee-house and a tank and several Mango trees growing thereon.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 26th February 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of March next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Pooroo Chunder Mozoomdar—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Pooroo Chunder Mozoomdar of, in, and to the following landed property, viz.:—

1. A Lower-roomed brick-built family dwelling-house and a tank, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, surrounded by brick-wall, with several trees growing thereon, containing by estimation eight biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at a place called Shodepore, in Peranandpore, in Pergunnah Purdhoonahpore, and in the Zillah of Baraset.

2. Also a Talook consisting of two Mouzahs, namely Mouzah Deebuck and Mouzah Chaimaulpore, situate, lying, and being at Deebuck, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

3. And also an Anbaud occupied by Ryots containing by estimation six hundred biggahs, of land, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Mouzah Ghos Ghouah, in Pergunnah Dhurshah, and in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of James McKie, of Anniss Barber's Lane, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the Office of the Revenue Surveyor to Government, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Noah Alfred Chick, late of Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Printer and Publisher, and at present of no business or employment, an Insolvent. On Friday, the 14th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st February 1862.

In the matter of John Paul Martindle, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, Accountant in the Office of the Superintendent, Government Dock Yard, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of James McKie, of Anniss Barber's Lane, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the Office of the Revenue Surveyor to Government, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Robinson, of Hammam Lane, in Calcutta, an Engineer in the Service of the East India Railway Company, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI, Vic. cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 24th day of February instant, and by an order of the same

date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Henry Robinson, of Hammam Lane, in Calcutta, an Engineer in the Service of the East India Railway Company, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Henry Robinson, of Hammam Lane, in Calcutta, an Engineer in the Service of the East India Railway Company, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 24th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Joseph Semon Cohen, of Pollock Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of Merchant and Shop-keeper at Rangoon, under the name and style of Joseph Semon Cohen and Co., an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI, Vic. cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 20th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Joseph Semon Cohen, of Pollock Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of Merchant and Shop-keeper at Rangoon, under the name and style of Joseph Semon Cohen and Co., an Insolvent. On Thursday, the 20th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Friday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Emanuel Jacob Franz, of Boituckanah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of a Chemist and Druggist, under the style and name of Franz and Co., an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Emanuel Jacob Franz, of Boituckanah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of a Chemist and Druggist, under the style and name of Franz and Co., an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

On Monday, the 24th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of William Musgrave, late of Meerut, in the Upper Provinces of India, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Whelhelmina Henrietta Orde, Executrix to the Estate of the late William Henry Orde, deceased, as General Merchants, Commission Agents and Auctioneers, under the Firm of Musgrave and Orde, but now residing at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the Matter of William Musgrave, late of Meerut, in the Upper Provinces of India, carrying on business as General Merchants, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers, in co-partnership with Whelhelmina Henrietta Orde, Executrix to the Estate of the late William Henry Orde, deceased, but now residing at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of Brijoo Mullick, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 1st day of February instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI, as to all persons named in his Schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Swinhoe and Law, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th February 1862.

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.
The first Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Friday, the 28th February 1862, at noon.

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART AND Co.,
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.
CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1862.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Monday, 17th March 1862, at noon, for the purpose of deciding as to whether Rupees 1,08,000 of the Reserve Fund shall, as recommended by the Directors, be capitalized, or not, by the issue of 180 new Shares to the present Shareholders in the proportion of one new Share to every five old Shares; and to consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting

By Order of the Directors,
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries,
Calcutta Steam Tug Association Limited.
CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1862. }

Amicable Insurance Office,—1860-65.

PURSUANT to a Resolution passed at the Second Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders held on 14th September 1861, notice is hereby given, that the next Half-yearly General Meeting, to be held on or about the 15th March 1862, shall be made Special for resolving that the Company be registered in the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Act No. XLIII of 1850 of the Legislative Council of India.

By Order of the Directors,
J. G. BAGRAM AND Co.,
Secretaries.
CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1862. }

Notice.

In consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. James Malcolmson, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December 1861, and Mr. William Steven, late of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
LONDON,
The 1st January 1862. }

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March 1862.

By Order of the Directors,
W. T. SALMON,
Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. Limited.
CALCUTTA;
13-2, Strand,
The 25th February 1862. }

Notice.

THE Public are cautioned not to purchase the Government Promissory 4 Per Cent Notes, No. 11040 of 25701 of 1842-43 for Rupees 3,100, No. 0636 of 25701 of 1842-43 for Rupees 1,000, and No. 7273 of 1854-55 for Rupees 3,000.

MOOKTAMONEE DASSEE.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 42.

The 22nd February 1862.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the Window at one Rupee for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 43.

The 22nd February 1862.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 12th March 1862, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 3rd idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 3rd, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	...	0	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	0	8
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	0	14
" 1 "	...	1	0

No. 44.

The 24th February 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office, on Sunday, the 2nd March 1862, at 6 p. m. Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *via* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 45.

The 24th February 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Coconada and Madras, for transmission per Bengal Steamer *Sydney*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 6 p. m.

No. 46.

The 25th February 1862.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simlah* will be closed on Saturday, the 8th March 1862, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.		<i>Via</i> Marseilles.			<i>Via</i> Southampton.		
	Under	1 Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0	Rs.	0
{	"	1	"	0	8	0	{	Rs. 0
	"	1	"	0	14	0		4
	"	1	"	1	0	0		0
	"	2	"	2	0	0		0
								0
								0

The 25th February 1862.—The Post-Master of Calcutta begs to remind the Public that from the 1st March next chargeable Parcels will not be received at the Post Office for despatch to any of the Stations situated on the Railway Lines.

Service Parcels or articles intended for transmission per Book Post will be received for despatch as heretofore.





The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II of 1862.

An Act to repeal Act XVIII of 1861 (for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings.)

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council has determined that, although the Duties imposed on Arts, Trades,

Preamble. and Dealings by Act XVIII of 1861 may be equitably adopted as a part of the Financial system of India whenever the exigencies of the State may render it necessary, the said Duties are not now required for the purposes of the Government of India, and may be dispensed with; It is enacted as follows:—

1. Act XVIII of 1861 is hereby repealed except so far as it repeals the Regulations and the parts of Regulations of the Madras Code therein mentioned.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III. of 1862.

An Act to amend the law relating to the use of a Government Seal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to adapt the law relating to the use of a Government Seal to the present form of the Government in India; It is enacted as follows:—

Whenever it is required by any Regulation of a local Government, or by any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, that the seal of the East India Company

shall be affixed on behalf or by the authority of the Government to any instrument or document, it shall be lawful if the seal is to be affixed on behalf or by the authority of a local Government, to affix in lieu of the seal of the East India Company a seal bearing the designation of such local Government, or, if the seal is to be affixed on behalf or by the authority of the Government of India, a seal bearing the inscription "Government of India;" and such instrument or document so sealed shall to all intents and purposes be as valid and effectual as if the seal so used had been that of the East India Company.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV. of 1862.

An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.

WHEREAS the Governor-General of India in Council has, pursuant to the provisions of Act VI of 1834, (relating to the Bank of Bengal), given twelve months' due notice to the Bank of Bengal that the provisions of the said Act as regards the power of the Bank to issue Promissory Notes under Section XXXI of that Act, would be modified as hereinafter appears, and it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act and of Act XXI of 1854 (to amend the law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) and of Act XXVII of 1855 (to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to transact certain business in respect of Government securities and shares in the said Bank) as regards the said Bank of Bengal should be re-enacted with certain amendments and modifications

hereafter contained ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. Act VI of 1839, except in so far as it repeals any prior Charter, Regulation, or Act, and except as to any act or offence done or committed or any liability incurred before this Act shall come into operation, and Acts XXI of 1854 and XXVII of 1855 so far as they severally relate to the Bank of Bengal, are repealed from and after the coming into operation of this Act.

II. From and after the coming into operation of this Act and notwithstanding the repeal of the said Act VI of 1839, the present and future Proprietors of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of the Bank of Bengal with perpetual succession, and shall continue to possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities incident by Law to a corporation aggregate.

III. All property and securities for property, claims, and demands whatsoever now vested in or held by the said Bank of Bengal under and by virtue of the said Act VI of 1839, shall from and after the coming into operation of this Act be vested and continued in the said Bank of Bengal as and being a body corporate under and by virtue of this Act as aforesaid, and the said Bank of Bengal as such body corporate shall be subject to all debts, demands, claims, and liabilities outstanding against the said Bank at the time of this Act so coming into operation, and no suit or proceeding at Law or in Equity then pending shall cease or abate in consequence of the repeal of the said Act VI of 1839, or of the continuance of the said Bank by virtue of this Act.

IV. The said Bank so continued as aforesaid shall and may sue and be sued by its corporate name aforesaid, and shall and may have and use such common seal as the Directors of the said Bank shall from time to time appoint, and shall be competent as such body corporate to acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally for a term or in perpetuity, any description of property whatever, and to transfer and convey the same.

V. The existing capital of the said Bank now consisting of 2675 shares of Co.'s Rs. 4,000 each, divisible into half and quarter shares, shall continue to be the capital of the said Bank, but shall from and after the coming into operation of this Act consist of 10,700 shares of Rupees 1,000 each, divisible into half and quarter shares, and such capital shall be subject to such increase as next hereinafter mentioned.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, from time to time, as and when they shall deem it expedient so to do, and on such previous notification as they may deem sufficient in that behalf, to increase the said capital and for that purpose to make such orders and directions for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors of the Bank for the time being as to them

may seem fit, and also to allow to the said Proprietors such period to fill up the subscription as to them the said Directors shall seem meet, and also to prescribe in what manner and form the said Proprietors shall subscribe and pay into the said Bank the proportions of new capital which such Proprietors may respectively desire to subscribe, and also to make such orders and directions as to them the said Directors may seem fit, for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up by Proprietors for the time being, in the manner and form so prescribed. Provided always, that the capital of the said Bank, including any increase therein, that may be made under Section XXXVII of this Act, shall not in the whole exceed 30,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each.

VII. It shall be lawful for any Proprietor of any 1,000 Rupees share or shares or of any half or quarter share or shares, in the existing capital or in the new capital so to be created as aforesaid, at any time and from time to time, to surrender such share or shares or half or quarter share or shares or any of them to the Directors of the Bank for the time being, and to demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, consolidated stock to the like amount as represented by the share or shares or half or quarter share or shares so surrendered, and in like manner any Proprietor or other person subscribing for any portion of the new or increased capital under the provisions hereinbefore contained may at his option subscribe for shares or for consolidated stock or partly for shares and partly for stock.

VIII. The consolidated stock aforesaid shall be transferable (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to transfers) in any amount or sum not less than 250 Rupees, and the holder of any share or shares or half or quarter shares or share or of any consolidated stock, shall be a Proprietor of and interested in the capital of the Bank to the extent of the amount of the shares or half or quarter shares or stock so held by him.

IX. A certificate signed by three Directors of the said Bank shall be delivered to the Proprietor of any share or half or quarter shares of the capital of the said Bank, upon demand made by such Proprietor, and any Proprietor of more than one such share or half or quarter share, may at his option demand a certificate for each or one certificate for all his shares, and a receipt shall in like manner on demand be delivered to the Proprietor of any stock, and any Proprietor of stock may at his option demand one receipt for the whole of the stock or separate receipts for any portions of the stock so held by him.

X. The proportion of the capital of the said Bank held by any Proprietor, whether held as shares or as consolidated stock, shall be of the nature of personal estate of such Proprietor.

XI. Shares in the capital shall be transferable by endorsement to be made on the certificates thereof respectively, under the hand of the Proprietor or his Attorney duly authorized,

which endorsement shall specify the name of the person or persons to whom the said transfer shall be made, and consolidated stock shall be transferable by a deed of transfer executed by the Proprietor or his duly authorized Attorney, and in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed. Provided always that no endorsement of a share, certificate, or deed of transfer of stock shall be effectual to transfer any interest in the share or stock until such endorsement or deed of transfer shall have been registered at the Bank of Bengal, and such registration shall have been noted on such endorsement or deed of transfer under the hand of an Officer appointed for that purpose by the Directors of the said Bank. Provided also that every transfer of shares or stock by endorsement or deed of transfer as aforesaid shall be liable to Stamp Duty as a transfer of shares under Clause 19 of the Schedule A to Act XXXVI of 1860, or any future Act imposing a Stamp Duty on transfer of shares.

XII. The registered Proprietors for the time being of the shares and stock into which the capital of the said Bank shall be divided, and no other persons, shall be members of the body corporate hereby continued, and the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any share or stock may be subject in the hands of the registered Proprietor thereof; and when any share or stock is vested in more than one registered Proprietor, such Proprietors shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship. The shares and stock registered in the name of the Governor-General in Council shall be deemed to belong to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XIII. The business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom (so long as the Government of India shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, or so long as any such arrangement or agreement with the Government as in Section XXIX of this Act mentioned, which has been already entered into or shall hereafter be entered into, shall remain in force) three shall be appointed and removable by the Governor-General of India in Council, and the remaining Directors, and in case the Government shall cease to hold shares or stock in the said Bank and no such arrangement or agreement as aforesaid shall remain in force, all the Directors, shall be elected and be removable by vote of a general meeting of the Proprietors.

XIV. The persons who at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be Directors of the said Bank, shall continue to be Directors of the said Bank, subject to removal as aforesaid and to the provisions hereinafter contained.

XV. Two of the six Directors elected and to be elected by the said Proprietors shall in rotation go out of office on the second Monday in the month of December in every year, on which day a general meeting of Proprietors shall be held for the election of two Directors in their stead. Provided always that

any Directors going out by rotation as aforesaid shall not be re-eligible at the election which takes place thereupon. Provided also that the rotation existing at the time of this Act coming into operation shall continue to be observed.

XVI. Clause 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a Director by election of the Proprietors, who shall not be a Proprietor in his own right and unincumbered of shares or stock to the amount of twelve thousand Rupees at the least of the capital of the said Bank, or who shall be a Director or Agent or Manager of any other Bank or Branch Bank within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or who shall be a partner of or managing agent for or shall hold a power of procuration from any such Director, Agent, or Manager.

Clause 2.—No two persons who shall be partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom shall be the general agent of, or shall hold a power of procuration from, a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as Directors at the same time.

XVII. In case of the death, resignation, or absence from Calcutta for more than three calendar months, or disqualification under the preceding Section, or removal as aforesaid of any Director elected or to be elected by the said Proprietors, the other Directors shall, within fifteen days after such death, removal, or resignation, call a special general meeting, of the Proprietors for the purpose of choosing a successor to the Director so dead, resigned, absent, disqualified, or removed, and such successor shall come into the same place in the rotation above-mentioned, in which the deceased, removed, absent, or disqualified Director was.

XVIII. At general meetings of the Proprietors, whether ordinary or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share or stock acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered six months at the least before the time of such meeting.

XIX. At all such general meetings, the Proprietors shall vote according to the following scale:—

4 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each or consolidated Stock amounting to 4,000 shall entitle to	1 Vote.
20 Shares or consolidated stock	
ditto ditto Rs. 20,000	2 Votes.
40 „ ditto ditto „ 40,000	3 „
60 „ ditto ditto „ 60,000	4 „
80 „ ditto ditto „ 80,000	5 „
120 „ ditto ditto „ 120,000	6 „
160 „ ditto ditto „ 160,000	7 „

and no Proprietor shall be entitled to more than seven votes. Provided also that when any share

or stock shall be held by joint registered Proprietors, the Proprietor whose name shall appear first in the Register as one of the holders of such share or stock, shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof and to receive notices as if he were sole Proprietor thereof.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, so long as the Government shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, to give a proxy in writing signed by one of the Secretaries to Government, to any person whom the Governor-General in Council may appoint to attend any general meeting of the Proprietors, and the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give seven votes upon all matters or questions that may be submitted to such meeting, excepting upon the election or removal of such Directors as are elected by the said Proprietors.

XXI. Any Proprietor entitled to vote at any general meeting may give a proxy in writing (either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his Attorney duly authorized, to any other Proprietor, and such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting and shall entitle the person, to whom it is given, to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy. Proxies existing and in force at the time of this Act coming into operation shall continue in force any thing herein contained notwithstanding.

XXII. At the first meeting of the Directors in every year, they shall choose a President from among themselves, and whether the office of President shall become vacant, they shall at their next meeting choose a successor for the remainder of the current year, and during any vacancy or in the absence of the President, the senior Director in rotation shall be Vice President for the time, and such President or Vice President shall have the casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes at meetings either of Directors or Proprietors.

XXIII. The persons for the time being holding the office of Secretary and Treasurer or of Secretary alone, or of Deputy Secretary of the said Bank, are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer Government securities, Railway shares, certificates and Bonded Warehouse warrants, and other documents of title in goods standing in the name of the Bank, and to draw, accept, and endorse Bills of Exchange, Bank Post Bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank, and to sign all other accounts, receipts, and documents, connected with such business.

XXIV. The seal of the said Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of three Directors, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness, and unless so signed by three Directors such instrument shall be of no validity.

XXV. The Directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants, as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said Bank, and to remove any

officer, clerk, or servant of the said Bank, and to fix the salaries of such officers, clerks, and servants.

XXVI. No person who shall hold the office of Secretary and Treasurer, Deputy Secretary, Head Accountant, or Khazanchee of the said Bank, shall directly or indirectly engage in any other commercial business, either on his own account individually

or jointly with others, or as agent for any other persons, or act as a broker; and every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices shall give such security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty as they shall think sufficient. Provided that the security to be given by any Secretary or Treasurer shall be for not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

XXVII. The business of the said Bank of Bengal shall consist in lending on Government Securities and shares in Railways the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by Government, and on goods, wares, and merchandize not of a perishable kind, in drawing, discounting, buying, and selling Bills of Exchange, and other negotiable securities payable in Her Majesty's Indian Territories and not elsewhere; in granting Post Bills payable in Her Majesty's Indian Territories to order or otherwise than to bearer on demand; in buying and selling gold and silver bullion; in making investments in securities of the Government of India or in loans or Bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India or in debentures of Railways guaranteed by the Government of India; in receiving deposits; in opening cash accounts and credits; in transacting pecuniary Agency business on commission; and in selling property or securities deposited in the Bank as security for loans and not redeemed, or property or securities recovered by the Bank in satisfaction of debts and claims.

XXVIII. In addition to drawing, buying, and selling Bills of Exchange and granting Post Bills payable in India, it shall be lawful for the Bank to draw Bills of Exchange and grant letters of credit payable out of India for the use of their Constituents in the Agency Department, and to buy Bills of Exchange payable out of India for the purpose of remitting funds to meet such Bills or Letters of Credit.

XXIX. It shall also be lawful for the said Bank through their Directors, under any arrangement or agreement with the Governor-General of India in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to take over and transact any part of the business of or hitherto carried on at the General Treasury (or in the Department of the Accountant General at Fort William), and to superintend, manage, and become agents for the issue, payment, and exchange of Government Currency Notes under Act XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency) or any Act which may hereafter be passed in relation to the Paper Currency of the Government of India, and to pay the amount of such Government Currency Notes in silver to the holders thereof on presentation.

XXX. Bank may transact the business carried on at the General Treasury, and undertake the management of the Government Paper Currency.

and demand, and the Directors of the said Bank shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor-General in Council as to the terms of remuneration on which such business in relation to the General Treasury, Accountant General's Department, and Government Paper Currency shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXX. The Directors of the said Bank shall not make any loan or advance on shares or consolidated stock of the said Bank, nor on mortgage, or in any other manner on the security of any lands, houses, or immovable property or the title deeds relating thereto.

XXXI. The Directors of the said Bank shall cause the books of the said Bank to be balanced on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in every year, or at such other periods as shall from time to time be determined by the Directors, and a settlement of the balance at every such period signed by a majority of the Directors shall be forthwith transmitted to one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and the Governor-General of India in Council (so long as the Government shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, or so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been or shall hereafter be entered into shall remain in force) shall at all times be entitled to require of the said Directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any documents of the said Bank, and the said Directors shall comply with every such requisition.

XXXII. An account of the profits of the said Bank shall be taken half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year, or at such other periods as may from time to time be determined on by the Directors, and a dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the Directors of the said Bank, on the basis of the actual profits made by the said Bank during the six calendar months preceeding the day up to which such half-yearly account shall be taken, provided that the said Directors shall in their discretion have power to set apart such portion of the said profits as they may deem expedient to be added to the reserve fund against contingencies.

XXXIII. On the 1st Monday of the month of August in every year, a general meeting of the Proprietors of the capital of the said Bank shall be held, at which the Directors of the said Bank shall submit to the said Proprietors a statement of affairs of the said Bank made up to the preceeding 30th of June or to such other day as may be determined on by the Directors.

XXXIV. At the first general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held after the coming of this Act into operation, one or more Auditors for the current year may be elected by a majority of votes at such meeting, and in like manner an Auditor may be elected at the first general meeting of the Proprietors in each current year.

XXXV. Any three of the Directors or any ten Proprietors of the said Bank, may at any time convene a special general meeting of the Proprietors upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting and of the purpose for which the same shall be convened as well to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, as also by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time to form business agencies and to establish branch Banks at such places as they may deem advantageous to the interests of the Bank with full power to the said Directors to appoint during pleasure such agents, clerks, and servants and either with or without local Boards of Directors or management and under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as to them may seem fit, and from time to time to vary such regulations, restrictions, and conditions, and the said Agents and other Officers shall give such security for their good behaviour as the Directors may require, and it shall also be lawful for the Directors from time to time, under any arrangements or agreements with the Governor-General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, to provide for the conduct and transaction by any such branch Bank or Banks of any part of the business of or hitherto conducted at the local Government Treasuries and for the superintendence, management, and agency of the local issue, payment, and exchange of any Government Currency Notes, provided that such arrangements and all regulations and directions given by the said Directors to the Agents or Managers of such branch Banks, touching the management thereof or the description of business to be undertaken thereby, shall not contain anything inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any By-laws, Regulations, or orders which may be in force for the time being under the 40th Section of this Act.

XXXVII. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank, from time to time, to enter into negotiations for and to purchase and take over the capital, assets, and business of any other Bank within Her Majesty's Indian Territories, of which the capital is divided into shares, and to grant and allot to the Shareholders or Proprietors in such Bank in full of their respective right, title, and interest in such capital, assets, and business a sufficient number of shares in the capital stock of the said Bank of Bengal (which number shall be determined by the Directors) and for that purpose to increase the capital stock of the said Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be so determined on. The Shareholders or Proprietors of the purchased Bank to whom such new shares shall be allotted, shall be proprietors of the Bank of Bengal and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allowed to them. Provided always that the business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the said Bank of Bengal with, and subject to, the several restrictions contained in this Act.

XXXVIII. If any of the said Proprietors

If any Proprietor becomes indebted to the Bank.

shall become indebted to the said Bank, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to withhold payment of the dividends on the share or shares or consolidated stock of such Proprietor registered as his own property, and not as held in trust or as executor or administrator, until payment of such debt, and to apply such dividends towards payment thereof, and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given either to such Proprietor, or his constituted agent or by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to refuse registration of the transfer of any such share or shares or stock of such Proprietor, until payment of such debt, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the space of six calendar months after such notice, to advertise for public sale and to sell such share or shares or stock or so many or so much as may be necessary and to apply the proceeds thereof towards payment of such debt, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying over the surplus, if any, to such Proprietor or to his lawful representative.

XXXIX. Where by the death of any

Recognition of legal representatives of deceased Proprietors.

Proprietor his share or shares or stock shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representatives of such deceased Proprietor other than a person who has taken out Probate to the Will or Letters of Administration to the estate of such deceased Proprietor from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, or who has obtained a certificate in respect of the estate of such deceased Proprietor under Act XXVII of 1860, (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representations of deceased persons), describing such shares or stock, from a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency of Fort William.

XL. It shall be lawful for the Directors for

Power of Director to make, alter, and rescind Bye-laws, &c.

the time being of the said Bank to make and pass Bye-laws, Regulations, and orders for the good government, and in reference to the mode of conducting the business of the Bank, and such Regulations and orders from time to time to modify, rescind, and vary, and it shall further be lawful for the Proprietors of the said Bank at any general meeting, whether ordinary or special, to pass resolutions and frame and from time to time rescind and vary Bye-laws and Rules for the direction of the affairs of the Bank, and the same shall be binding on the Directors and Officers and on the Proprietors of the Bank, until rescinded or varied at any subsequent general meeting, provided always that no Bye-law, Regulation, or order, or alteration or rescission of any Bye-law, Regulation, or order, whether passed by the Directors or by the Proprietors at a general meeting, shall be of any validity except in so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act, and shall be approved by the Governor-General of India in Council, such approval to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India.

XLI. In the construction of this Act words in the singular number shall

Construction.

include the plural, words in the plural shall include the singular, and words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine, except where the contrary appears by the context.

Commencement of Act.

XLII. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. V. of 1862.

An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, of Moneys payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Act XXIV.

Preamble.

of 1861 (*An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras and*

Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment and exchange of Government Currency Notes and certain business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasuries) the Bank of Bengal has entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council through the Governor General of India in Council that so much of the business hitherto generally transacted at the General Treasury of the Government at the Presidency of Fort William, as consists in receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government and the Government of Bengal, shall be carried on and transacted by the said Bank, subject to the provisions of the said agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Bank by the Governor-General in Council, or any of the Officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf.

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has given notice in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at Calcutta shall, from and after the 1st day of March 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal.

And whereas the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay are in treaty with the Governor in Council of Madras and the Governor in Council of Bombay respectively, for the purpose of entering into similar agreements, and it is probable that such agreements will be shortly executed, and that similar notice to that hereinbefore mentioned will be given by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay in regard to the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

And whereas divers promissory notes and negotiable securities and other obligations for the payment of money made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Governor-General of India in Council, the Governor of Madras in Council, and the Governor of Bombay in Council respectively, on behalf of the East India Company and of the Secretary of State for India in Council, are made payable at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, the

General Treasury at Madras, and the General Treasury at Bombay respectively.

And whereas divers other securities and obligations are made payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to the said Governor General in Council, or to the Governors in Council of Madras or of Bombay at the said General Treasuries of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively.

It is therefore enacted as follows:—

I. On and after the 1st day of March 1862,

On and after 1st March 1862, all sums payable by or to Government to be payable at the Bank of Bengal instead of at the General Treasury at Calcutta.

and until the expiration of fourteen days after notice shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Governor-General of India in Council that the Treasury of the Government will be no longer held at the Bank of Bengal, all sums payable by or

to the Secretary of State for India in Council or by or to the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, shall be payable by or to the Secretary of State in Council or by or to the Governor-General of India in Council or the Government of Bengal respectively, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, at the Bank of Bengal instead of at the General Treasury at Calcutta.

II. Whenever presentment of any promissory

Presentment of promissory notes, &c., at the Bank of Bengal.

note, security, or obligation for payment or for any other purpose at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal would, before the said 1st day of

March 1862, have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose at the Bank of Bengal shall be necessary or sufficient, as the case may be on and after the said 1st day of March 1862, and until the expiration of fourteen days after such notice as in the 1st Section mentioned shall have been given.

III. If the Governors in Council of Madras

Payment at the Banks of Madras and Bombay of sums payable by or to Government at the General Treasuries at Madras and Bombay.

and of Bombay respectively shall give notice in the *Government Gazette* of their Presidencies respectively that the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively have entered into agreements or arrangements with the

Secretary of State for India through the said Governors in Council, for the purposes mentioned in the Preamble of this Act, under the provisions of the said Act XXIV of 1861, and that from and after a date to be specified in such notice, the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be established at the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively, all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor of Madras in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council at the General Treasury at Madras or at the General Treasury at Bombay respectively, shall from and after the date specified in such notice, and until the expiration of fourteen days after notice shall have been given by the said Governors in Council respectively that the Treasury of the Government will be no longer held at those Banks respectively, be payable by or to the Secretary of State in

Council, or by or to the Governor of Madras in Council, or by or to the Governor of Bombay in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, at this Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay respectively instead of at the General Treasury at Madras or the General Treasury at Bombay.

IV. In such case, whenever presentment of

Presentment of promissory notes, &c., at the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

any promissory note, security, or obligation for payment or for any other purpose, at the General Treasuries at Madras or Bombay respectively, would

have been necessary or sufficient, if such notice had not been given and this Act had not been passed, presentment for such purpose, at the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be necessary or sufficient, as the case may be, on and after the date specified in such notice by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, and until the expiration of fourteen days after such notice as aforesaid that the said Treasury will be no longer held at those Banks respectively shall have been given.

V. Nothing in this Act shall render necessary

Proviso as to presentment at the several Banks.

the presentment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, of any security or other obligation which it would not have been necessary to present at the General Treasuries of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, if this Act had not been passed.

M. WYLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient that in certain cases offenders should be liable, under the provisions of the

Indian Penal Code, to the punishment of whipping; It is enacted as follows:—

I. In addition to the punishments described in Section

Whipping added to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Penal Code.

53 of the Indian Penal Code, offenders are also liable to whipping under the provisions of the said Code.

II. Whoever commits any of the following offences may be punished with whipping,

that is to say:—

1. Giving false evidence, as defined in Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in Section 194 of the said Code.

3. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, as defined in Section 195 of the said Code.

4. Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 of the said Code.

5. Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in Section 354 of the said Code.

6. Rape, as defined in Section 375 of the said Code.

7. Unnatural offences, as defined in Section 377 of the said Code.

8. Theft, as defined in Section 378 of the said Code.

9. Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in Section 380 of the said Code.

10. Theft by a Clerk or servant, as defined in Section 381 of the said Code.

11. Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in Section 382 of the said Code.

12. Extortion by threat, as defined in Section 388 of the said Code.

13. Putting a person in fear of accusation in order to commit extortion, as defined in Section 389 of the said Code.

14. Robbery or Dacoity, as defined in Sections 390 and 391 of the said Code.

15. Attempting to commit Robbery, as defined in Section 393 of the said Code.

16. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 of the said Code.

17. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 of the said Code.

18. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a Dacoity, as defined in Section 412 of the said Code.

19. Habitually dealing in stolen property, as defined in Section 413 of the said Code.

20. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping.

21. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping.

22. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 of the said Code.

23. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 466 of the said Code.

24. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 467 of the said Code.

25. Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in Section 468 of the said Code.

26. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in Section 469 of the said Code.

III. In the case of an adult, that is, of a person who appears to be more than sixteen years of age, the

Number of stripes. punishment of whipping shall not exceed fifty stripes. In the case of a youth, that is, of a person who appears to be not more than sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall not exceed

Exemption of females. ten stripes. No female shall be punished with whipping.

IV. The punishment of whipping may be in addition to, or in substitution of, any other punishment to which offenders are liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned. Provided that no

Proviso. person who may be sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to Penal Servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years, shall be also punished with whipping.

V. The first five Sections of this Act shall be read and construed as part of the Indian Penal Code.

VI. A sentence of whipping, passed by any Court superior to the Magistrate of a District, may be

What Courts empowered to sentence whipping in addition to, and what Courts only in substitution for, any other punishment.

trated of a District, may be either in addition to or in substitution of any punishment to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Penal Code. A sentence of whipping passed by any other Court or Officer shall be in substitution of the punishment to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the said Code. No sentence of

Officers inferior to Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class not to pass sentence of whipping unless expressly empowered by Government.

VII. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court.

VIII. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted on the bare back with a cat-of-nine-tails, and in the case of a youth it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of an Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

IX. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or unless it appears to the Justice of the Peace or other Officer present; that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment; and if, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, execution shall be

Mode of inflicting the punishment

stayed. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

X. In any case in which, under the preceding Section of this Act, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of the offender, or sentence him in lieu of whipping to imprisonment for any period in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence; provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

Nor by instalments.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last Section

XI. Sections VI to XI of this Act, both inclusive, shall be read and construed as part of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Penal Code, as it was originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, flogging was not placed in the list of punishments. Corporal punishment had then recently been abolished in Bengal, except as a means of enforcing jail discipline; and, although it continued to be a legal punishment in Madras and Bombay, and might also be inflicted on European British subjects in any part of India, under the Statute 9th, Geo. IV. c. 74, the Commissioners, while admitting that in some cases it was a proper punishment, were unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish throughout India a practice which had already been discontinued in one of its Provinces.

In 1844, corporal punishment was revived in Bengal in cases of petty larceny, and in all cases in which the offenders were of tender years; and in 1858, in consequence of the destruction of jails during the mutiny, this punishment was extended for two years to other crimes.

In every Non-Regulation Province which has been added to the British Empire, corporal punishment has been introduced.

Therefore, up to the date on which the Penal Code came into operation, flogging was legal punishment in certain cases in all parts of India, and for all classes of offenders.

The Select Committee, to whom the Penal Code was referred by the Legislative Council, included flogging among the punishments to be provided by the Code, but it was struck out as the Bill passed through the Committee of the whole Council, because it was thought that local Officers and the public should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions as to the expediency of adopting this mode of punishment, and that the passing of the Code should not be delayed on that account. At the same time a Select Committee was appointed to report on the punishment of flogging, and to prepare such Bill as they might consider necessary.

In due time the Committee submitted a Bill, providing that the punishment of flogging should be inflicted under certain restrictions in the case of degrading offences, and this Bill, considerably modified in its details, was eventually passed by the Council, but did not receive the Governor-General's assent.

The Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes passed in the last Session of Parliament provide for the punishment, by whipping, of persons under sixteen years of age for larceny, felony, and other crimes.

The present Bill is framed on the principle of that passed by the Legislative Council, but differs somewhat in details.

The word whipping has been substituted for flogging, as being more in accordance with the language of the Acts of Parliament and more suitable to the kind of punishment it is proposed to inflict, and the mode in which it is to be inflicted.

The crimes for which it is proposed that the punishment of whipping may be awarded are the same as those to which it was made applicable by the former Bill, with the addition of Dacoity.

The award of whipping as a punishment is in no case obligatory on the Court before which an offender is convicted of any of these crimes. It is left to the discretion of the Court to pass a sentence of whipping or not according to circumstances. The punishment may be awarded by any Court, or by any Magistrate not being inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class. It is thought that any Officer who has been deemed fit to award a sentence of imprisonment up to six months, and fine up to two hundred Rupees, may safely be entrusted with the discretion to award a sentence of whipping.

Except in cases in which juvenile offenders are concerned, the cat-of-nine-tails is substituted for the rattan, and the punishment is limited to fifty stripes on the bare back. It is believed that a whipping inflicted in this manner on an adult while equally

efficacious for its immediate purpose, is less likely to be injurious in its effects than flogging with a rattan. Juvenile offenders, it is proposed, may be punished, as under the Law of 1844, with not more than ten stripes of a light rattan in the way of school discipline.

A Clause is added to provide that where, in consequence of the unfitness of the offender to undergo the punishment, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, it may be commuted to imprisonment; but when such a sentence is partially carried into execution, it is not intended that the remainder of the punishment shall, at any future time, be inflicted, or that any other punishment shall be inflicted in lieu thereof. The attendance of a Magistrate at all times, and of a Medical Officer whenever practicable, is provided for.

The Bill does not affect the existing Laws relating to corporal punishment for offences against Jail discipline, or for offences not provided for in the Indian Penal Code.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

The 5th February 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to enable the Government to direct itself of the management of religious endowments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the Boards of Revenue and the Local Agents in the Presidency of

Fort William in Bengal and the Presidency of Fort Saint George, from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code (for the due appropriation of the Rents and produce of Lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, Colleges, and other purposes, for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Serays, Kuttras, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Nazool Property or Escheats), and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code (for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of Lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and Colleges, or other public purposes; for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Choultries, or Chuttrums, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Escheats), so far as those duties embrace the superintendence of lands granted for the support of Mosques or Hindoo Temples and for other religious uses, the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments, the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof, or involve any connexion with the management of such religious establishments; and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes; It is enacted as follows:—

1. So much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and so much Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes, are repealed.

II. As soon as possible after the passing of this Act the Government shall determine, in respect to each and every such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment mentioned in the Preamble of this Act and now under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, whether the said Mosque, Temple, or establishment shall be left to the management of the present Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or whether special provision shall be made for the management thereof.

III. Whenever the Government shall determine that any such religious establishment shall be left to the management of the present Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, it shall declare the same by Notification in the *Official Gazette*, and thereupon the Board of Revenue or the Local Agents, acting under the authority of the said Board, shall transfer to the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents all landed or other property now under the superintendence or in the possession of the said Board or Local Agents, and belonging to such religious establishment, except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act; and the powers and responsibilities of the Board and the Local Agents in respect to such religious establishments, and to all lands and other property so transferred, except as above, and except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board or Agents previous to such transfer, shall cease and determine.

IV. The rights, powers, and responsibilities of Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents to whom the superintendence of the lands and other property of any such religious establishment is transferred in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section of this Act, as well as the conditions of their appointment, election, and removal, shall be the same as if this Act had not been passed, except in respect of the liability to be sued under Section X of this Act, and except in respect of the authority of the said Board and Local Agents given by the said Regulations over such establishment, and over such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, which authority is hereby determined and repealed.

V. Whenever the Government shall determine that special provision shall be made for the superintendence of any such religious establishment, it shall once for all appoint for that purpose a Committee of management consisting of three or more persons who, in respect to such religious establishment and to all the lands and other property belonging thereto and to all persons employed in connexion therewith, shall, except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act, exercise all the powers vested by the said Regulations in the Board of Revenue and the Local Agents, and shall perform all the duties now imposed by Law on the said Board and Agents.

VI. The Members of the said Committee shall be appointed from among persons professing the religion for the purposes of which the establishment was founded or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of those who are interested in the maintenance of such establishment. The appointment of the Committee shall be notified in the *Official Gazette*.

VII. Every Member of a Committee appointed as above shall hold his office for life unless removed for misconduct or unfitness, and no such Member shall be removed except by an order of the Civil Court as hereinafter provided.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur among the Members of a Committee of management appointed as above shall be filled up by the remaining Members, and if any vacancy shall not be filled up within three months after it has occurred, the Civil Court, on the application of any person whatever, may order that the vacancy be forthwith filled up by the remaining Members, and, if this order be not complied with, may appoint a Member to fill the said vacancy.

IX. Immediately on the appointment of a Committee of Management as above provided, for the superintendence of any such religious establishment and for the management of its affairs, the Board of Revenue or the Local Agents acting under the authority of the powers of the Board shall transfer to the said Committee all or other property now under the order, possession or in the possession of the said Board or Local Agents and belonging to the said religious establishment except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act, and thereupon the powers and responsibilities of the Board and the Local Agents in respect to such religious establishment, and to all lands and other property so transferred except as above, and except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board or Agents previous to such transfer shall cease and determine.

X. Any person or persons interested in any such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, or in the performance of the worship or of the services thereof, or of the trusts relating thereto, may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the Civil Court the Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents of such Mosque, Temple, or establishment, or the Members of any Committee appointed under this Act, or any of them, for any breach of trust, neglect of duty, or misfeasance committed by such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, or by such Member of a Committee, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the Civil Court may direct the specific performance of any act by such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents or by such Member of a Committee and may decree damages and costs against them, and may also direct the removal of all or any of such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents or of any such Member of a Committee.

XI. The interest required in order to entitle a

Nature of interest person to sue under the last entitling a person to sue. preceding Section need not be a pecuniary, or a direct or immediate, interest or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Any person having a right of attendance, or having been in the habit of attending at the performance of the worship or services of any Mosque, Temple, or religious endowment, or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms, shall be deemed to be a person interested within the meaning of the last preceding Section.

XII. No suit or proceeding before any Civil

No Civil suit to affect Criminal proceedings. Court under this Section shall in any way affect or interfere with any proceeding in a Criminal Court for Criminal breach of trust under the Indian Penal Code.

XIII. In any case in which lands have been

Provision for cases in which the endowments are partly for religious and partly for secular purposes. granted for the support of establishments partly of a religious and partly of a secular character, or in which the endowments made for the support of an establishment are appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses, the Board of Revenue, before transferring to any Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or to any Committee of Management appointed as aforesaid shall determine what portion, if any, of the said lands or other property shall remain under the superintendence of the said Board for application to secular uses, and what portion shall be transferred to the superintendence of the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or of the said Committee, and also what annual amount, if any, shall be charged on the lands or other property which may be so transferred to the superintendence of the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or of the said Committee, and made payable to the said Board or to the Local Agents for secular uses as aforesaid. In every such case the provisions of this Act shall take effect only in respect to such lands and other property as may be so transferred.

XIV. After the passing of this Act it shall

Government henceforth not to undertake charge of property for support of any Mosque, Temple, &c. not be lawful for the Government, or for any Officer of the Government, to undertake or resume the superintendence of any lands or other property granted for the support of or otherwise belonging to any Mosque, Hindoo Temple, or other religious establishment, or to take any part in the management or appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of any such establishment, or to nominate or appoint any Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents thereof, or to be in any way concerned therewith.

XV. Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect

Nothing in this Act to prevent Government preserving remarkable or ancient buildings, &c. the provisions of the said Regulations except in so far as they relate to Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and other religious establishments, or to prevent the Government from taking such steps as it may deem necessary under the provisions of the said Regulations, to prevent injury to and preserve buildings remarkable for their antiquity or for their historical or architectural value or required for the convenience of the public.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has long been the avowed policy of the Government of India to divest itself of all direct concern with the management of religious endowments, but the obligations imposed on its Officers by law in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras present difficulties which have hitherto, as far as regards those Presidencies, prevented the full accomplishment of this purpose.

The subject has given rise to much correspondence to which it is not necessary more particularly to advert. It may suffice to state that the Secretary of State in his Despatch, dated the 10th July 1860, reviewing the more recent proceedings of the Government of India relative to "the repeal of those provisions of the Bengal and Madras Codes by which the general superintendence of the endowments for the support of Mosques and Temples is vested in the Revenue Officers of Government," expressed an opinion "that all that is requisite is an Act on the principle of Act No. X of 1810 in regard to the Temple of Juggernath, repealing the existing enactments on the subject, and transferring the entire superintendence of the institutions to their respective Trustees, provision being made for an appeal by suit in the ordinary way to the established Courts of Justice in all disputes relating to the appointment and succession to the management of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and to the control and application of their funds."

Previous to this expression of opinion by the Secretary of State, a Bill had been brought into the Legislative Council early in 1860, simply repealing Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code, and reserving the jurisdiction now exercised, or which but for those Regulations might have been exercised, by Courts of Justice, in enforcing the due execution or administration of any trust or endowment, and in securing the due appointment or succession to the management thereof.

To this proposed measure two objections have been made. *First*, that by the repeal of the Regulations above cited, the Government is relieved of all concern in the management, not only of all religious endowments, but also of other trusts not of a religious character, which those Regulations impose on it, and which it is not desirable that it should be relieved of. *Second*, that a sudden and abrupt relinquishment by Government of the guardianship of the property of religious and charitable endowments which it has so long managed on behalf of the public, without making due provision for their future management, would be unjust.

Concurring in these objections, I have endeavoured to frame this Bill so as to carry out the object proposed by the Secretary of State, without interfering with the provisions of the existing law so far as they define the duty of Government and its Officers in respect to public property not connected with religious endowments, and at the same time to provide for the due supervision of religious endowments which are now managed by the Government and its Officers, but from which they will henceforth be disconnected.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON

The 15th February 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon within two months:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to affidavits, affirmations, and solemn declarations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons making affidavit or solemn affirmation intended to be used in the Courts of Judicature constituted by Royal Charter, and in other Courts in British India, to swear or solemnly affirm to the truth of the same before any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ or before any of the Officers hereinafter enumerated; and to give greater facilities for the taking and receiving of affidavits and affirmations within the said territories, and to authorize the taking of solemn declarations in certain cases; It is enacted as follows:—

1. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ in British India, whether within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not, whenever he shall be thereto required, or whenever he shall think it necessary, to administer any oath, or to take any affidavit or affirmation from any person whomsoever, for the purpose of or in relation to any action, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, pending or about to be brought in or before any Court of Judicature in British India, whether established by Royal Charter or not; provided that in every such affidavit or affirmation there shall be expressed the name of the party making the same and the place of his abode.

II. The affidavit, when the party making the same shall swear to the truth thereof upon oath, and the jurat thereof, may be in the form first set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed; and the affirmation, when the party making the same shall not swear but shall affirm to the truth thereof, may be in the form secondly set forth in the said Schedule; and such forms, when used, shall, in all cases and in all Courts in British India, be deemed sufficient. Provided that it shall not be deemed necessary to make use of either of the said forms, and that no affidavit or affirmation which would be otherwise sufficient shall be deemed insufficient by reason only of the same not having been made in either of the said forms.

III. Every affidavit and affirmation taken under this Act shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any Court in British India and before any of the Judges and Officers thereof, in or in relation to any action, suit, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court or by any person duly commissioned or authorized by such Court to take such affidavit or affirmation, and shall be filed and dealt with accordingly.

IV. In all suits or matters now pending or hereafter to be brought in any Court of Justice in British India (whether established by Royal Charter or not), it shall be lawful for the Court to receive, in the manner and for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, any affidavit or affirmation or answer or allegation or pleading required to be made on oath or affirmation, purporting to have been sworn or made before any Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, or before any Ambassador, Consul, or Resident, or before any Officer who now is, or hereafter may be, by law authorized to administer an oath or take an affirmation at any place in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in any Foreign Kingdom, State, or Country; and such affidavit or affirmation, answer, allegation, or pleading shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any of the said Courts, or before any Judge or Officer thereof, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court.

V. And wherens it may be necessary and proper, in many cases not herein specified, to require confirmation of statements or allegations or of written instruments, proof of debts, or of the execution of wills, deeds, or other matters, it is therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ, or Officer who now is, or who hereafter may be, by law authorized to administer an oath, or to receive a solemn affirmation in British India, to take and receive the solemn declaration, affidavit, or affirmation, of any person voluntarily making the same before him, in the first, second, or third form in the Schedule hereto annexed; or in some other form expressing that the said solemn declaration, affidavit, or affirmation is made in pursuance of or by virtue of this Act.

VI. Any document purporting to be an affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, and to have been sworn, affirmed, or made before any Court, Judge, Magistrate, Officer, or other person hereby authorized to take or receive the same, may be admitted and used without proof of any seal or signature thereto, or of the official character of any person.

VII. Any such document shall be deemed to be a document purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity within the meaning and for the purposes of the 406th Section of the Indian Penal Code.

VIII. Any affidavit or affirmation made or taken under the 1st or 4th Section of this Act shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning and for the purposes of the 193rd, 194th, 195th, and 196th Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

IX. Any voluntary declaration, affidavit, or affirmation made under the 5th Section of this Act shall be deemed to be evidence within

Affidavit, &c., purporting to have been sworn before any Court or any Ambassador or person authorized to administer an oath in the British Dominions or in any Foreign Country may be received and read.

Officer in Civil employ or authorized to administer an oath in India, may take affidavits of persons voluntarily making the same.

A document purporting to be an affidavit, &c., duly sworn, admissible without further proof.

Forged documents.

False affidavits, &c.

False Declarations, &c.

the meaning and for the purposes of the 190th and 200th Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

X. And whereas it is necessary to make separate provision for the trial of offences committed in regard to affidavits, affirmations, or declarations made under this Act, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to which the provisions of the Penal Code do not extend; it is enacted as follows:—Whoever shall within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca forge any document purporting to be an affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, and to have been sworn, affirmed, or made before any Court, Judge, Magistrate, Officer, or other person authorized to take or receive the same, or a seal or signature to any such document, or shall tender in evidence or fraudulently or dishonestly use as genuine any such forged document or any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, or to the jurat thereof, or to any statement made therein or thereon for the purpose of authenticating such document, knowing such document to be forged, or such seal or signature to be false or counterfeit, shall, on conviction, be liable to transportation for a term of seven years, or to penal servitude for a term of four years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three years.

XI. Whoever shall, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca wilfully make before any Judge or other Officer or person hereby authorized to take the same, any oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, knowing such oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration to be false in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and any person, who, within the said Settlement, shall wilfully use, or tender in evidence, or in confirmation of any allegation or statement, any such affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, whether sworn or made within the territories aforesaid, or without the said territories, knowing the same to be untrue in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed perjury.

XII. Every accessory before the fact to any offence under the 10th or 11th Section of this Act, may be indicted, tried, and dealt with by any Court having jurisdiction over him for the commission of his offence in the place in which it was committed, or may be indicted, tried, and dealt with in the same manner as if his offence had been committed in the place in which he may be apprehended and be in custody, or in the place in which the principal offender may be tried, and shall, if convicted, be liable to the same punishment as the principal offender.

XIII. The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

1. The words "British India" denote the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, entitled An Act for the better Government of India.

2. The word "Judge" shall include all Officers exercising judicial functions, authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, whether covenanted or Uncovenanted.

3. The word "Magistrate" shall include Joint Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and persons lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and Justices of the Peace.

4. The words "Covenanted servant in Civil employ" shall include all Covenanted public servants of Her Majesty whether Civil or Military, who shall at the time hold or exercise any Civil employ whatsoever in the service of Government.

5. The word "Ambassador" shall include Envoys, Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, Secretaries of Embassy or Legation, and Diplomatic Agents at Foreign Courts.

6. The word "Consul" shall include Vice Consuls, Acting Consuls, and Consular Agents.

7. The word "Resident" shall include all Officers acting as Resident or as representing the Governor-General, or the Governor-General in Council, at the Court of any Native Prince and State, and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries employed at such Residency.

8. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural shall include the singular number.

9. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

SCHEDULE TO THE FOREGOING ACT.

1.

Form of Affidavit and of Jurat.

I, A. B., of _____ make oath and say that

And I make this affidavit, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ of 186____, of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) A. B.

Sworn before me at _____ day of _____ 186____.

(Signed) C. D.

(Description of the Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer administering the oath.)

2.

Form of Affirmation.

I, A. B., of _____ do solemnly and sincerely affirm that, &c.

And I make this solemn affirmation, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ &c.

Solemnly affirmed before me at _____ day of _____ 186____.

(Signed) C. D.,
(Description of Officer.)

8.

I, A. B., of _____ solemnly
and sincerely declare that

And I make this declaration conscientiously
believing the same to be true, and by virtue
of the provisions of Act No. _____ of 1856.

Solemnly declared before me this
day of _____ 186 _____

(Signed) C. D.,
(Description of Officer.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main Objects and Reasons of this Bill sufficiently appear from the statement of Objects and Reasons made by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock (the present Chief Justice), on first bringing in the Bill, and in the letter from the Advocate-General annexed thereto.

The reasons for the Bill are at least as strong now as they were when it was first proposed. Much inconvenience and loss of time are sometimes caused by reason of the necessity that at present exists, when a person is desirous of deposing by affidavit to material points which require to be verified in proceedings in the Presidency Towns, of obtaining a Commission from the Court in which the affidavit is to be used, to swear such person to the affidavit. In such case an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate or other Officer at the place at which the deponent resides would be quite as effectual for the purposes of Justice, and would save all the expense and delay which a resort to the present cumbrous system, existing at the Presidency Towns, of obtaining a Commission under the seal of the Court directed to a Commissioner at the place of the deponent's residence, (very often being the local Magistrate or Officer to whom the deponent would have resorted in the first instance, if the law admitted of his doing so,) and sending such Commission back to the Presidency executed with the affidavit.

The provisions of the Penal Code relating to false evidence and the fabrication of documents render the penal Sections of the Bill (Sections 7 and 8), as originally drawn, so far as they apply to British India generally, unnecessary. For the sake of greater caution however I propose, in substitution for those Sections, to declare that affidavits and affirmations taken under the 1st and 4th Sections of this Act, in the course of or with a view to proceedings in any Court, shall be deemed evidence within the meaning of Sections 193 and 194 of the Penal Code, that any voluntary declaration made under the 5th Section (not being in the course of or with a view to judicial proceedings,) shall be deemed a declaration within the meaning of Sections 199 and 200, and that every affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, professing to have been made before, or to have been authenticated by, any Judge or Officer under this Bill, shall be deemed a document purporting to be made by a public servant within the meaning of Section 466.

As however the provisions of the Penal Code do not extend to the Straits Settlement, while the provisions of this Act as to affidavits and declarations do extend to that Settlement, it is necessary to provide for the punishment of such offences when committed within that Settlement. The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Sections of the Act as now framed make such provision.

(Signed) W. RITCHIE

The 22nd January 1862.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India lately applied to the Supreme Court in Calcutta to know whether the costs of taking out probate to estates of small value might not be diminished. The Judges of the Supreme Court in answering the question remarked that, in the particular case adverted to, the expenses were materially increased by the costs of a Commission which it was necessary to take out in order to swear the Executrix, who was resident in the Mofussil, to her

affidavit; and that any general measure, which would enable Judges and other Officers of Government to swear parties in the Mofussil to affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court, would much diminish such costs.

The Advocate-General was accordingly requested to prepare a Bill for that purpose, which, subject to some alterations, is the Bill now proposed. It should be remarked that, in addition to taking affidavits and affirmations to be used in the Supreme Courts, the Bill authorizes certain Officers to take voluntary affidavits and declarations for the purpose of confirming statements, of authenticating documents, and of proving debts and other matters.

A copy of the letter from the Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department is annexed.

B. PEACOCK.

The 7th June 1856.

From the Officiating Advocate-General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(dated the 15th May 1856.)

Sir,—I have now the honor to submit the draft of a Bill which I have prepared in compliance with the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in your letter dated the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of enabling Judges and Magistrates to swear parties in the Mofussil to affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court, with a view to obviate the costs now incurred in taking out a Commission.

2. I have thought it advisable to extend the Bill beyond the immediate purpose above specified, which is alone referred to in the correspondence with the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court accompanying your instructions, and to make the proposed measure applicable to all cases of affidavits taken within the British Territories in India and to all Courts of the Company as well as of the Crown within those Territories; and also to provide for the reception in all such Courts of affidavits taken in Great Britain, the Colonies, or in foreign parts.

3. My object has been to assimilate the law relating to affidavits in this country substantially to that in force in Great Britain, in which the law now stands on a much more liberal and satisfactory footing under the provisions of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62, and 18 and 19 Vic, c. 42, than it does in India—and there seems no reason why any distinction should exist between the Courts of Her Majesty and those of the East India Company in respect to the law and practice relating to affidavits.

4. The following analysis of the several Sections of the draft Act may perhaps be found useful:—

Section I empowers any Judge, Magistrate, or Commissioned Officer in civil employ in the Company's Service to take affidavits on oath or affirmation for the purpose of or in relation to any suit or proceeding in any Court whatever in British India.

The only restriction on this power is that the name and place of abode of the deponent shall appear in the affidavit or affirmation.

Section II gives a form of affidavit, jurat, and affirmation; but provides that such form shall not be imperative, and that no affidavit, &c., otherwise good, shall be vitiated only for not following the form.

Section III provides for the reception in evidence in all Courts of British India of affidavits and affirmations taken under the Act.

Taken partly from 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62, s. 15, and partly from 18 and 19 Vic, c. 42, s. 1.

Section IV provides for the reception in evidence in any Court of British India of affidavits, &c., taken before any Court, Magistrate, Notary, Diplomatic, or Consular functionaries or other specified Officers in Great Britain or of the Colonies or in any Foreign State.

Taken from 18 and 19 Vic, c., 42, s. 1.

Of course the Legislative Council has no power to regulate the mode in which the Judges or other

Officers out of the limits of British India shall administer oaths or affirmations or take affidavits; but it has full power to authorise the reception in evidence of such affidavits in any Courts in British India, and the provision will supply a want often felt where the deponents are beyond the limits of such Courts.

Section V provides for what are usually called voluntary affidavits, that is, affidavits not made in any particular suit or legal proceeding then pending, but required for the purpose of verifying facts or documents which may afterwards come into dispute.

Such affidavits are constantly sworn and received in different parts of India, especially in Calcutta, and they are often taken for legitimate purposes and are of considerable utility; though sometimes, I believe, taken for more questionable purposes. Great doubts exist as to whether the practice, though so common, is not altogether illegal in this country; and no punishment at present exists for barely making a false oath or affirmation upon such an affidavit. It seems very desirable to legalise the practice with certain restrictions, the most important of which is that of rendering a false oath or affirmation punishable as perjury. The English Act abolishes all oaths or such occasions, and substitutes solemn declarations. I scarcely see the necessity of this, if oaths are retained in ordinary affidavits; and I think it of importance to place voluntary and judicial affidavits as much as possible on the same footing, and to afford facilities for the former when required in judicial proceedings, that may subsequently arise. I have not therefore in that respect followed the English precedent; though, if thought desirable, that may easily be adapted to the present Section.

In others respect the Section in substance resembles Section XVIII of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Section VI provides for the reception in evidence of affidavits and affirmations purporting to be authenticated by the proper Officer without proof of his seal or signature.

This is taken from Section 3 of 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42, and is in conformity with the spirit of the Acts of 1852 and 1855 for the improvement of the law of evidence.

Section VII provides for the punishment of the forgery of such seal or signature which is made a felony.

Taken from Section 5 of 17 and 18 Vic., c. 42.

Section VIII provides for the punishment of a false oath or affirmation which is treated as perjury, and for the punishment of the person using or tendering in evidence as true any affidavit or affirmation, knowing it to be false.

The former punishment is provided for by the 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62, s. 22, and 17 and 18 Vic., c. 42, s. 5. The latter I do not find specially provided for in any of the English Acts, but I think of very great importance, especially with reference to affidavits taken out of British India, the actual maker of which cannot be punished under this or any Indian Act.

Section IX provides for the place of trial of offences under this Act in conformity with the 5th Section of 18 and 19 Vic.

I think the option of the place of trial should be given in the first instance to the Government; as if left to the prosecutor, it might often be exercised with hardship towards the accused; but when Government does not see fit to interfere, the option may be safely given under this Section to the prosecutor.

Section X provides for the trial and punishment of accessories before the fact in the same manner as the principals.

See 5th Section of 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42.

Section XI. Interpretation of terms.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) W. RITCHIE,
Acting Advocate-General.

M. WYLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon within two months:—

1 Bill to remove the District of Humeerpore in the North-Western Provinces from the operation of the general Regulations.

WHEREAS the District of Humeerpore forms part of the Division of Jhansi in the North-Western Provinces; and whereas none of the other Districts or parts of the said Division has ever been brought under the operation of the general Regulations; and whereas it is expedient that the said District of Humeerpore should, for the sake of uniformity and public convenience, be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the Division; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation VIII. 1805 of the Bengal Code
(for extending to the conquered Provinces situated within the Jannah, and on the right bank of the river Jumna, and to the territory ceded to the Honourable the English East India Company in Bundelkhand by the Peishwa, such of the Laws and Regulations established for the internal Government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, as have not been already extended to those Territories, and for revising and amending certain parts of the said Laws and Regulations), in so far as it relates to the District of Humeerpore in the Division of Jhansi, is hereby repealed, and the said District shall be subject to the same Laws as are now or may hereafter be in force in the other Districts of the said Division.

Humeerpore removed from the operation of the general Regulations.

II. Any suit or proceeding which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be pending in any Court or before any Officer in the said District of Humeerpore, and any

Suits and proceedings pending at the passing of the Act.

Suits determined before the passing of this Act, but which may be remanded by an Appellate Court.

Suit which, before the passing of this Act, had been determined, and which has been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which, for the time being, would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

III. But such suit or proceeding shall be tried in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same right of appeal or revision, as if the same were tried by the Court or Officer before whom (in the former case) the suit or proceeding was pending at the time of the passing of this Act, or to whom (in the latter case) the said suit or proceeding would have been remanded but for the passing of this Act.

IV. Any appeal or proceeding now pending in the Court of Sudder

Appeals or proceedings pending before the Sudder Court or Sudder Board.

Dewanry Adawlut or in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut or before the Sudder Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces, shall be

determined by such Court or Board in the same manner as if this Act had not

Applications for execution of decrees or orders in pending suits or proceedings. been passed ; and any application for the execution of a decree or order which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be made to the Court or Officer that would have jurisdiction under this Act in respect of the matter in dispute, if the suit or proceeding had been instituted after the passing of this Act.

V. Any appeal from a decree or order passed before the passing of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have jurisdiction under this Act over such appeal, if the decree or order to which it relates had been passed after the passing of this Act ; but shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if the same had been heard by the Court or Officer to whom the appeal would have lain but for the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE District of Humeerpore in the North-Western Provinces, to which this Bill relates, forms part of the Division of Jhansi, and is at present subject to the Regulations of the Bengal Code. None of the other Districts of the Division (three in number) are subject to the Regulations, and inconvenience has been felt in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice from the circumstance that in one Division three Districts are subject to one system of Law, and a fourth to a different system. In order that the entire Division may be placed on the same footing in this respect, it is proposed to remove the District of Humeerpore from the operation of the Regulations so as to make the whole Division a Non-Regulation Division. This is what was done when the Delhi Territory was taken away from the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1858, and placed under the Government of the Punjab, and when in 1860 the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee which previously were included within the limits of the District of Humeerpore, and had subsequently been transferred to the District of Jaloun, were removed from the operation of the general Regulations, so as to make the whole of Jaloun a Non-Regulation District. On these occasions Act XXXVIII of 1858 and Act XXX of 1860 were passed, and the present Bill is framed on the same principles as those Acts.

Below is an Extract from the letter of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in which are stated the reasons of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for desiring that the change should be made.

(Sd.) W. RITCHIE.

The 29th January 1862.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,— (No. 781A, dated the 11th July 1860)

PARA. 13.—• • • The Commissioner of Jhansi is Civil and Sessions Judge in three of the Districts under him, namely, Jhansi, Jaloun and Chunderree. In Humeerpore he is Sessions Judge only, the Civil business being taken by the Judge of Banda. In the town of Jhansi there is a principal Sudder Amcen, and in Humeerpore a Moonsiff.

14. The very basis of His Honor's proposals is the abolition of this anomalous state of things. For the reasons which have led the Legislature to de-regulate the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee in the Jaloun District, Humeerpore should be de-regulated and placed under the jurisdiction of the

Jhansi Commissioner in all Departments of Administration.

15. The whole of the separate Judicial Agency should then be abolished in both the Divisions, the Commissioners put in all respects on the same footing as those in the Punjab, and the Punjab system introduced, as proposed by Mr. Ricketts, whereby the Civil administration in all Departments will devolve upon the Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioners, and their Subordinates ; the Sudder Court and the Sudder Board taking the place respectively of the Judicial Commissioner and Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and Oudh.

M. WYLLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt., of India,
Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHEREAS by the Letters Patent re-constituting the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, Her Majesty, among other things, authorized and empowered the Governor or President and Council of the said Settlement for the time being to erect and establish such Court or Courts of Judicature as they should see fit for the recovery of small debts, and for the trial and determination of all suits and causes whatsoever against any of the inhabitants of the said Settlement, wherein the debt, duty, or matter in dispute should not exceed the value of thirty-two dollars ; and whereas under the said authority Courts of Requests have been established at Penang, Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca ; and whereas it is expedient that the said Courts and also any other Courts which may hereafter be established under the said authority, should have jurisdiction in all suits wherein the matter in dispute shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars ; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, any Court or Courts established or which may be established in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, under the said authority, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all suits brought for the recovery of debts, and all suits and causes whatever against any of the inhabitants of the said Settlement or the places now, or at any time hereafter to be, subordinate or annexed thereto, wherein the debt, duty, or matter in dispute shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

11. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Courts of Requests respectively in the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to appoint four or more persons to be Bailiffs and Appraisers for the purposes of this

Act, and with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement to fix such remuneration for the services of the said Officers as shall appear to the said Commissioners expedient, and such persons shall be duly sworn before the said Commissioners, and shall also give security, to be approved by the said Commissioners, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and the said Commissioners shall have power to suspend or remove such persons so appointed; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners respectively to appoint the Bailiffs who may be attached from time to time to the said Courts respectively to the office of Distraining Bailiffs and Appraisers, for the purposes of this Act, and to award to the said Officers such remuneration, in addition to their respective salaries drawn from the said Court, as to the said Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement shall appear expedient.

III. It shall be lawful for any Commissioner of a Court of Requests in any such Station, upon the affidavit in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked D) of any party claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises situate in such Station, not exceeding the amount of one hundred dollars, or in case of absence of such party from such Station, or in case of respectable females who do not appear in public, upon the affidavit of the constituted Attorney of such party, stating the amount of such arrears, and for what time and at what rate the same became due, to issue a Warrant under his hand and seal, in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A), addressed to any one of such Officers of such Court, directing him to levy the amount of such rent, together with the costs of the said distress, in the manner therein mentioned; provided that it shall be lawful for any of the said Commissioners, upon personal examination of the party applying for such Warrant, to grant or withhold the same, at the discretion of the said Commissioner.

IV. By virtue of such Warrant it shall be lawful for such Officer to seize the whole or such part of the Goods and Chattels upon the said premises as shall be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress, and he shall thereupon make an Inventory of the Goods and Chattels so seized, and shall give a notice in writing in the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B) to the party from whom such rent is claimed to be due, or to any other person upon behalf of such party upon the said Premises, that the said Goods and Chattels will be appraised and sold in manner therein mentioned. And the said Officer shall file in the Court of Requests, from which the Warrant issued, true copies of the said Inventory and Notice; provided that it shall be lawful for the party from whom such rent is claimed to be due, at any time within five days from such seizure, to apply to any Commissioner of such Court to discharge or suspend such Warrant, and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner to discharge or suspend such Warrant accordingly, with or without costs; provided that it shall be lawful for any of the said Commissioners in his discretion to give reasonable time to such party to pay the said rent.

V. In default of such application, it shall be lawful for any two such Officers of such Court, at the expiration of five days from such seizure, to appraise the Goods and Chattels so seized, and to give notice in writing in the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked E) of the sale thereof, at such time and place as they shall direct, after an interval of not less than two days; and they shall file in such Court a true copy of the said notice, and that the same shall be sold accordingly, and the said Officers shall forthwith, after realization of the produce of the said sale, pay over the amount thereof to the Chief Clerk of the said Court, or other Head Officer of such Court and the amount of such produce shall be applied in satisfaction of the sum claimed to be due, together with the costs of the said distress, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the party from whom the said rent was claimed to be due; provided that it shall be lawful for such party to direct that such sale shall take place in any other manner, such party giving security for any extra costs attending such mode of sale.

VI. No costs shall be taken or demanded for such distress, except those contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked C), and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of the Court out of which such distress is issued, with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement to apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said Bailiffs and Appraisers, as shall appear to the said Commissioners expedient, and the Chief Clerk or other Head Officer of the said Court shall keep a book, in which all sums received at costs upon distresses made under the provisions of this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said Bailiffs and Appraisers and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered, and the Chief Clerk or other Officer as aforesaid, of the said Court, shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the goods and chattels distrained and paid over to the landlords, under the provisions of this Act.

VII. After the passing of the Act, no distress shall be levied for arrears of rent amounting to one hundred Dollars or less, except under the provisions of this Act; and any person, except such Officer as shall be appointed under this Act, levying or attempting to levy any such distress, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment for the same, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by such trespass.

VIII. This Act shall not extend to any arrears of rent exceeding one hundred Dollars, nor in respect of any House or Premises situate out of the local jurisdiction of any such Court, nor to any rent due to Government, nor to any seizure, except on the Premises in respect of which such rent is claimed.

IX. A seal shall be made for every Court of Requests in the said Settlement under the direction of the Governor of the said Settlement, and all Summonses and other process issuing out of any

such Court shall be sealed or stamped with the Seal of the Court; and every person who shall forge the Seal or any process of any such Court, or who shall serve or enforce any such forged process knowing the same to be forged, or deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any summons or other process of such Court, knowing the same to be false, or who shall act, or profess to act under any false color or pretence of the process of the said Court, shall be guilty of felony.

X. Every person who shall give evidence in any Court of Requests in the said Settlement shall be examined on oath, or when exempt by law from taking an oath on solemn affirmation; and every person who, in any examination upon oath or solemn affirmation under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

XI. Either of the parties to a suit or any other proceeding in any Court of Requests in the said Settlement may obtain, at the Office of the Clerk of such Court or other Officer as aforesaid, Summonses to witnesses, with or without a clause, requiring the production of books, deeds, papers, and writings in their possession or control, and in any such Summons any number of names may be inserted.

XII. Every person, on whom any such Summons shall have been served, either personally or in such other manner as shall be directed by the general rules or practice of the Court of Requests out of which such Summons shall issue, and who shall refuse or neglect, without sufficient cause, to appear or to produce any books papers, or writings required by such Summons to be produced, and also every person present in any such Court, who shall be required to give evidence and who shall refuse to be sworn and give evidence, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not exceeding fifty Dollars, as the Commissioners of such Court shall set on him, and the whole or any part of such fine, in the discretion of the Commissioners after deducting the costs, may be applied towards indemnifying the party injured by such refusal or neglect.

XIII. The Commissioners of any Court of Requests in the said Settlement, in all suits where the debt or demand exceeds the sum of fifteen Dollars, upon proof before them that any defendant, against whom a summons has been taken out, conceals himself from, or otherwise evades process of, such Court, or is disposing of his property and effects, with intent to defraud the plaintiff or his creditors generally, or is about to withdraw his person or effects from the jurisdiction of such Court, may issue a Warrant for the apprehension of such person, and may commit him to gaol, until he shall find security for his appearance in such Court, from time to time, until judgment shall be pronounced in the suit commenced by such Summons, and for payment of the amount and the costs which may be decreed against him therein.

XIV. Payment of any fine imposed by any Court of Requests under the authority of this Act may be enforced upon the order of the Commissioners of such Court in like manner as payment of any debt adjudged in the said Court, and shall be accounted for as herein provided.

XV. Whenever any Court of Requests in the said Settlement shall have made an order for the payment of money, the amount shall be recoverable, in case of default or failure of payment thereof forthwith, or at the time or times and in the manner directed, by execution against the body or the Goods and Chattels of the person against whom such order is made, without further notice or order, and the Clerk of the said Court or other Officer as aforesaid, at the request of the person prosecuting such order, shall issue under the Seal of the Court a Writ of Execution to one of the Bailiffs of such Court, which shall be his Warrant to take the body of such person in execution, or to levy, or cause to be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of such person, such sum of money as shall be so ordered, wheresoever they may be found within the district of the Court, and also the costs of the execution; and all Constables and other Peace Officers within their several jurisdictions shall aid in the execution of every such Writ.

XVI. If any such Court shall have made any order for payment of any sum of money by instalments, execution upon such order shall not issue until after default in payment of such instalment according to such order; and execution or successive executions may then issue without further notice or order for the whole of the said sum of money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as such Court shall order, either at the time of making the original order, or at any subsequent time, under the Seal of the Court.

XVII. Whenever any Warrant shall issue for taking in execution the body of any person under this Act, the Bailiffs of the Court of Requests out of which such Warrant shall issue, shall be empowered, by virtue thereof, to take and convey him to any prison appointed by the Governor of the Settlement to be the prison of such Court there to remain for such term as shall be directed by the Warrant, not longer than six calendar months, or until he shall sooner perform the order of such Court.

XVIII. No person shall be imprisoned twice under the same judgement, nor shall execution against the body and goods issue at the same time under the same judgement.

XIX. Every Bailiff executing any process of execution issuing out of any such Court against the Goods of any person, may, by virtue thereof, seize and take any of the Goods of such person (excepting the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of such person or his family, and the

tools and implements of his trade), and may also seize and take any money or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties or securities for money belonging to any such person against whom any execution shall have issued as aforesaid.

XX. If any person shall wilfully insult any Commissioner, Clerk, or Officer of any such Court, for the time being, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or shall wilfully interrupt the proceedings of any such Court, or otherwise misbehave in any such Court, it shall be lawful for any Bailiff or Officer of the Court, with or without the assistance of any other person, by the order of a Commissioner of such Court, to take such offender into custody, and detain him until the rising of such Court; and the Commissioners shall be empowered, if they shall think fit, by a Warrant under their hands, and sealed with the seal of the Court, to commit any such offender to any prison to which they have power to commit offenders under this Act, for any time not exceeding seven days, or to impose upon any such offender a fine not exceeding twenty-five Dollars, for every such offence, and in default of payment thereof to commit the offender to any such prison as aforesaid, for any time not exceeding seven days, unless the said fine be sooner paid, or instead of inflicting summary punishment under this Act, may cause the offender to be indicted in the Court of Judicature if the offence be an indictable misdemeanor.

XXI. If any Officer or Bailiff of any such Court shall be assaulted while in the execution of his duty, or if any rescue shall be made or attempted to be made of any person arrested or Goods levied under process of any such Court, the person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Dollars, to be recovered by order of such Court, or before a Magistrate, and the Bailiff of the Court, or any Peace Officer in any such case, may take the offender into custody (with or without Warrant) and bring him before such Court or Magistrate accordingly.

XXII. If any Bailiff of any such Court, who shall be employed to execute any Warrant of any such Court, shall, by neglect, or connivance, or omission, lose an opportunity of executing such Warrant, then, upon complaint of the party aggrieved by reason of such neglect, connivance, or omission (and the fact alleged being proved to the satisfaction of the Court), the Commissioners of such Court shall order the Bailiff to pay such damages as it shall appear that the plaintiff has sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the said execution is issued, and the Bailiff shall be liable thereto, and upon demand made thereof, and on his refusal so to pay and satisfy the same, payment thereof shall be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court, without prejudice nevertheless to the execution of the original Warrant.

XXIII. If any Clerk, Bailiff, or other Officer of any such Court acting under color or pretence of the process of the said Court shall be charged with extortion or

misconduct, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under the authority of this Act, the Commissioners of such Court may enquire into such matter in a summary way, and for that purpose may summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary parties in like manner as the attendance of witnesses in any case may be enforced, and may make such order thereupon for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the due payment of any money so levied as aforesaid, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as they shall think just; and also, if they shall think fit, may impose such fine upon the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer, not exceeding fifty Dollars for each offence, as they shall deem adequate, and in default of payment of any money so ordered to be paid, payment of the same may be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court.

XXIV. Every Clerk, Bailiff, or other Officer employed in putting any of the powers of this Act in execution, who shall wilfully and corruptly exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than his lawful salary, for any thing done or to be done by virtue of this Act, or on any account whatsoever relative to putting this Act into execution, shall, upon proof thereof before the Court in which such Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer is employed, and in the case of a Clerk, on confirmation of the finding of the Court by the Governor of the said Settlement, be for ever incapable of serving or being employed under this Act in any office of profit or emolument, and shall also be liable for damages as herein provided.

XXV. If any claim shall be made to or in respect of any Goods or Chattels taken in execution under the process of any Court of Requests under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, the Clerk of such Court or other Officer as aforesaid, upon application of the Officer charged with the execution of such process, as well before as after any action brought against such Officer, may issue a Summons, calling before the said Court, as well the party issuing such process as the party making such claim, and thereupon any action which shall have been brought in the Court of Judicature in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and the Judge of the Court of Judicature, on proof of the issue of such Summons, and that the Goods and Chattels were so taken in execution, may order the party bringing such action to pay the costs of all proceedings had upon such action, after the issue of such Summons out of such Court of Requests; and the Commissioners of such Court of Requests shall adjudge upon such claim, and make such order between the parties in respect thereof, and of the costs of the proceedings as to them shall seem fit, and such order shall be enforced in like manner as any order made in any suit brought in such Court.

XXVI. If any person shall bring any suit in any Court of Judicature in the said Settlement in respect of any grievance committed by the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer of any Court of Requests within the jurisdiction of

such Court of Judicature under color or pretence of the process of the said Court of Requests, and upon the trial of the action, no greater damages shall be found for the plaintiff than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, no costs shall be awarded to the plaintiff in such action, unless the Judge shall certify in Court, upon the back of the record, that the action was fit to be brought in the Court of Judicature.

XXVII. In all cases where any conviction shall be had for any offence committed against this Act, the form of conviction may be in the words or to the effect following, (that is to say) Be it remembered that on this day of _____ in the year _____

A. B. is convicted before _____ a Magistrate for the _____ (or before a Commissioner acting under Act _____ of 1862) of having (state the offence) and I (or we) the said _____ do adjudge the said _____ to forfeit and pay for the same the sum of _____ [or to be committed to _____ for the space of _____] given under _____ hand (_____) and seal (_____) the day and year aforesaid.

XXVIII. No order, verdict of judgment, or other proceeding made concerning the matters aforesaid shall be quashed or vacated for want of form.

XXIX. Where any distress shall be made for any sum of money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the information, summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall the party distraining be deemed a trespasser from the beginning, on account of any irregularity which shall afterwards be committed by the party so distraining, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action upon the case.

XXX. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amendment shall have been made before such action is brought, or if after action brought a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court, with costs by or on behalf of the defendant.

A.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be).

FORM OF WARRANT.

I HEREBY direct you to distrain the Goods and Chattels on the Premises of A. B. situate in _____ in the _____ for the sum of _____ dollars, being the amount of _____ months' rent due to C. D., for the same,

on the _____ day of _____ last, according to the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____ dated 1st day of May.

(Signed and Sealed)

To

E. F.,

Sworn Bailiff and Appraiser.

B.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be).

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.
(State particulars of Goods seized.)

TAKE Notice that I have this day seized the Goods and Chattels contained in the above Inventory for the sum of _____ dollars being the amount of _____ months' rent due to C. D., at _____ last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold, pursuant to the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____

(Signed) E. F.,

Sworn Bailiff and Appraiser.

To

A. B.

C.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____
SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT.

Sum paid for.	Advaluit, &c., Warrant to Distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	
1 and under 5 Dollars.					
5 " " 10 "					
10 " " 15 "					
15 " " 20 "					
20 " " 25 "					
25 " " 30 "					
30 " " 35 "					
35 " " 40 "					
40 " " 45 "					
45 " " 50 "					
50 " " 60 "					
60 " " 80 "					
80 to " 100 "					

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpoenaed, in which case each subpoena for sums under _____ must be paid for at _____ each, and _____ above that amount, and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained per day must be paid per man.

D.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be).

A. B. (Plaintiff.)

versus.

C. D. (Defendant.)

A. B., Inhabitant of _____ in the Station of _____ maketh oath and saith, that C. D., who is also an Inhabitant of the Town of _____ is justly indebted to

in the sum of dollars for arrears
of rent of the House and Premises No. _____
situated at _____ in the Station of _____
due for _____ at _____
month, to wit from _____ to _____ at _____
the rate of dollars per mensem. _____
Sworn before me, the day of 18 ____
Commissioner.

E.
In the Court of Requests in and for the Station
of _____ (as the case may be)

TAKE Notice that we have appraised the Goods
and Chattels seized on the _____ under
the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____
which a Notice and Inventory had been duly
served upon you under date the _____
and that the said Goods and Chattels will be sold
on the _____ at _____ pur-
suant to the provisions of the said Act.

(Signed) E. F.,

„ G. H.,

Sworn Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To
A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is simply to enlarge the
jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Straits
Settlements from thirty-two to one hundred Dollars,
or from sixty-four to two hundred Rupees.

A presentment by the Grand Jury in January 1861
represented the business of the Supreme Court to
have increased so much of late as to render it very
desirable that an additional Judge should be appointed,
and in forwarding the presentment to the Governor,
the Honorable the Recorder stated that "the number
of petitions in civil causes filed at the Law side in-
volved a quantity of business quite sufficient to occupy
the time of any single Judge, independent of the
large amount of Equity, Ecclesiastical, Admiralty,
Criminal, and miscellaneous matters that necessarily
come before the Court, without taking into account
the Spring and Autumn Sessions, both Civil and Crimi-
nal, at Malacca, which have likewise to be held
before the Recorder of Singapore."

In forwarding these remarks of the Honorable the
Recorder to the Government of
31st October 1860, India, the Governor of the Straits
No. 212, paragraph Settlement repeated a recommen-
7. dation he had formerly made for
an extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Re-
quests as a means of at once materially lightening
the labors of the Higher Court, and the Government
of India, concurring in the recommendation, requested
that a Bill might be brought in to effect the object
desired.

The Bill originally introduced into the late Legis-
lative Council provided only for an extension of the
jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests from thirty-
two to one hundred Dollars, but the Select Committee
on the Bill recommended that its scope should be
enlarged in accordance with suggestions which were
made by His Honor the Recorder of Singapore sup-
ported by the Governor of the Straits Settlement.

The present Bill includes the amendments recom-
mended by the Select Committee, and in addition
to an enlargement of jurisdiction from thirty-two
to one hundred Dollars proposes to extend to
the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlements
the provisions of Act VII of 1847 (for regulating dis-
tresses for rent) and the following Sections of Act IX

of 1850 (the Small Cause Court Act)—XXIV, XLVII,
XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI,
LXIX, LXXXIII, LXX XIV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII,
LXXXVIII, CII, CVIII, CIX, CX and CXI.

(Sd.) H. FORBES.

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the
Council of the Governor General of India for the
purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the
26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select
Committee who will make a report thereon after
the 1st June next :—

*A Bill to extend Act XXIII of 1840 (for executing
within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her
Majesty's Courts legal process issued by Authori-
ties in the Mofussil.)*

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provi-
sions of Act XXIII of 1840
Preamble. (for executing within the local
limits of the jurisdiction of Her
Majesty's Courts legal process issued by Authorities
in the Mofussil;) It is enacted as follows :—

I. The said Act XXIII of 1840 shall be read
as if the words "any Court of
Extension of Act Judicature established by Royal
Charter or by Royal Letters
Patent" were mentioned therein, instead of the
words "Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and
Bombay." Provided that no
writ, warrant, or other process
shall be endorsed under the
said Act by any Court of Judicature of the
Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore,
and Malacca so as to compel the attendance
beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of such Court
of Judicature of any person living within such
limits, unless special grounds be proved to the
satisfaction of the Judge of such Court to whom
such endorsement shall be applied for, in support
of the application, which grounds shall be recorded
in the endorsement of the writ, warrant, or other
process.

II. Any Summons, Bill in Equity, or other
process issued to commence a
suit or action at Common Law
or in Equity or on the Eccle-
siastical side by any Supreme
Court established by Royal
Letters Patent in any part of
the territories that are or shall
be vested in Her Majesty by
the Statute 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106 entitled "An
Act for the better Government of India," may be
served within the local jurisdiction of any other
such Court if endorsed for service by a Judge of
such other Court as hereinafter provided. The
Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process intend-
ed for service shall be accompanied by a certificate
annexed thereto, signed by a Judge of the Court
from which the same is issued, stating some
special cause why such Summons, Bill in Equity,
or other process should be served within the juris-
diction of some other such Court as aforesaid, and
application shall be made to a Judge of such other
Court, on production of such Summons, Bill in
Equity, or other process, and of such certificate,
prior to such service thereof. On such application

Service of process
issued by one Su-
preme Court, to
commence a suit or
action, within the
local jurisdiction of
another Supreme
Court.

process issued to commence a
suit or action at Common Law
or in Equity or on the Eccle-
siastical side by any Supreme
Court established by Royal
Letters Patent in any part of
the territories that are or shall
be vested in Her Majesty by
the Statute 21 and 22 Vic. c. 106 entitled "An
Act for the better Government of India," may be
served within the local jurisdiction of any other
such Court if endorsed for service by a Judge of
such other Court as hereinafter provided. The
Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process intend-
ed for service shall be accompanied by a certificate
annexed thereto, signed by a Judge of the Court
from which the same is issued, stating some
special cause why such Summons, Bill in Equity,
or other process should be served within the juris-
diction of some other such Court as aforesaid, and
application shall be made to a Judge of such other
Court, on production of such Summons, Bill in
Equity, or other process, and of such certificate,
prior to such service thereof. On such application

being made, it shall be in the discretion of such Judge to require proof by affidavit or otherwise that it is proper to allow such service, and on hearing such proof such Judge shall either endorse the Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process for service, or shall endorse thereon the reason for not ordering the service thereof. If such Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process be not endorsed for service as aforesaid, it shall not be served under this Act. When endorsed for service it shall be served in the same manner as if it had originally issued out of the Court in which such endorsement is made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill as originally introduced into the late Legislative Council was to extend the execution of process issued from any of the Civil Courts in British India, to the Straits Settlement.

The law under which Mofussil process is now executed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is Act XXIII of 1840. This Act does not include places within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter in the Straits.

Inconvenience having been experienced from the impossibility of serving process issued by the authorities at Rangoon on parties in the Straits, and it being represented that "important commercial transactions and constant communication take place between Rangoon and the Straits," it was proposed to alter the provisions of Act XXIII of 1840, so as to include the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter in the Straits.

The present Bill includes amendments suggested by the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill originally introduced, and provides *first*, that no process shall be endorsed under Act XXIII of 1840 so as to compel the attendance beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of any Court established by Royal Charter in the Straits Settlement of any person living within such limits unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there are grounds for the application for the endorsement; and *second*, that process issued by one Court established by Royal Charter may, at discretion, be served within the local limits of another Court established by Royal Charter, when accompanied by a certificate signed by a Judge of the Court from which the process is issued, stating some special cause why the process should be served within the jurisdiction of another Court.

(Sd.) H. FORBES,

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 22nd February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 26th March next:—

A Bill to enforce the hoisting of Signals of the names of Vessels passing Signal Stations established within the River Hooghly and the branches thereof.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the names of Vessels should be made known at the several Signal Stations established within the limits of the River Hooghly

or within the limits of any channels which may be made subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-ducs*); It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Master or Captain of every inward or outward bound Vessel, on arriving within Signal distance of any Signal Station established within the River Hooghly or within any channel that may be made subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855, shall, on the requisition of the Pilot who may be in charge of the Vessel, signify the name of the Vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the Signal flying until it be answered from the Signal Station.

II. Any Master or Captain of a Vessel arriving as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to conform to the above rule, shall be liable for each instance of refusal or neglect, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days in the Civil Jail, or to both.

III. Cases arising out of this Act may be tried by any Officer having the full powers of a Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence may have been committed, or by any Magistrate of the Port or Town of Calcutta.

IV. Any Pilot in charge of a Vessel, who may be proved guilty of neglect of duty, or of connivance with the Master or Captain of a Vessel in disobeying the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to the punishment provided in Section II, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

V. When, on a requisition from the Pilot to that effect, the Master or Captain of a Vessel not carrying Mails or Troops, and not employed in the service of Government, shall refuse to hoist the number of a Vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the Pilot in charge of such Vessel shall, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the Vessel in question and shall refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition shall have been complied with; and no penalty shall be imposed on him for so doing.

VI. This Act shall be taken and read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 22nd February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 26th March next:—

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1859 (to improve the Law relating to sales of Land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the period allowed for the registry of under-tenures and farms; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section XLV Act XI of 1859 is hereby repealed.

II. Applications for registry of tenures and farms under Sections XI, XLIII, and XLIV of Act XI of 1859 must be made within three years after the passing of this Act. Applications for the registry of tenures created after the passing of this Act must be made within three months of the date of the Deed constituting the tenure.

III. This Act shall be taken and read as part of the said Act XI of 1859.

This Act to be read as part of Act XI of 1859.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 22nd February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 26th March next:—

A Bill to provide for the Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels belonging to the Port of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide for the Survey, by competent Surveyors, of all Steam Vessels belonging to or sailing out of the Port of Calcutta, with a view to the due security to the lives of passengers, and of property shipped on board such Steam Vessels; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every Steam Vessel, belonging to or sailing out of the Port of Calcutta, whether employed on the rivers or as a sea-going Vessel, and for whatsoever purpose she may be employed, shall be liable to be surveyed twice in every year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

II. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint a fit and proper person, or fit and proper persons, to be a Surveyor or Surveyors for the purposes of this Act, and to fix, from time to time, the rate of remuneration to be received by such persons.

Government to appoint one or more Surveyors, and to fix the rate of remuneration.

III. It shall be lawful for the said Surveyors to go on board any Steam Vessel belonging to the Port of Calcutta for the purposes of Survey, and the Owner and Master of such Vessel shall be bound to afford to the Surveyors all reasonable facility for the Survey; and any Owner, Master, or other Officer serving on board of such Vessel who shall refuse access to the Surveyors, or shall otherwise hinder them in the performance of their duty, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred Rupees for each offence, commutable to one month's imprisonment in the Civil Jail.

Authority to Surveyors to go on board Steamers for the purpose of surveying.

Penalty for hindering them in making the Survey.

bound to afford to the Surveyors all reasonable facility for the Survey; and any Owner, Master, or other Officer serving on board of such Vessel who shall refuse access to the Surveyors, or shall otherwise hinder them in the performance of their duty, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred Rupees for each offence, commutable to one month's imprisonment in the Civil Jail.

IV. When any Survey is made under this Act, the Surveyors making such Survey shall forthwith, if satisfied that they can with propriety do so, give to the Owner or Master of the Steam Vessel surveyed a Certificate and Declaration signed by them and in the Form appended to this Act.

V. No Officer of Customs shall grant a clearance, nor shall any Pilot be assigned to, or take charge of, any Steam Vessel which shall not have been duly furnished with a Certificate and Declaration under the provisions of this Act; and if any such Steam Vessel attempts to leave the Port of Calcutta or to go to sea without such clearance, any Officer of Customs, or any Pilot, may detain her until she is duly furnished with such Certificate and Declaration.

No clearance to be given to a Steamer which has not got a Certificate from the Surveyors.

VI. If the Commander or any other Officer of a Tug Steamer or of any other Steam Vessel is a licensed Pilot and shall leave or attempt to leave the Port of Calcutta in such Tug Steamer or Steam Vessel without such Tug Steamer or Steam Vessel being duly furnished with a Certificate and Declaration under the provisions of this Act, such Commander or other Officer shall be liable to have his license as a Pilot taken away from him entirely, or suspended for any period by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as the Lieutenant-Governor may see fit to order.

Master or Officer who is a licensed Pilot attempting to take his ship out of Calcutta, without a Certificate, shall lose his license.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Controller of Steam Vessels or any other Officer whom he may think fit, is hereby empowered to frame rules as to the manner in which the Surveys shall be made, and to define the times and places of such Surveys and the duties of the Surveyors, provided such rules be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

VIII. Any Surveyor demanding or receiving directly or indirectly from the Owner or Master of any Ship surveyed by him under the provisions of this Act, any fee or remuneration otherwise than as provided by the orders of Government, shall be liable to dismissal, as well as to a penalty of five hundred Rupees.

Penalty for Surveyor who receives fees, &c., for making a Survey.

IX. Fees for every Certificate and Declaration

Fees payable for Certificate of Surveyor.

X. Certificates and Declarations granted by

Certificates to be always hung up in conspicuous part of Vessel.

XI. No Certificate or Declaration shall be

Certificate to be in force only six months, and to be delivered up when expired or revoked.

Proviso.

of Calcutta when her Certificate and Declaration expire, no penalty shall be incurred for the want of a Certificate and Declaration, until she first begins to ply or is about to ply after her next subsequent return to the Port of Calcutta. And the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or any Officer appointed by him for that purpose, may require any Certificate and Declaration which has expired or has been revoked or cancelled to be delivered up as may be directed; and any Owner or Master who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such requirement, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees for each offence.

XII. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any Officer appointed or autho.

Certificate and Declaration may be cancelled by Government.

to believe,—

- (1.) That the Certificate and Declaration of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, equipments, and machinery of any Steam Vessel, or either of them, have been fraudulently or erroneously given or made: or

- (2.) That such Certificate and Declaration have otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

- (3.) That since the giving and making of such Certificate and Declaration the hull, equipments, or machinery of such Ship have sustained any injury or are otherwise insufficient.

And in every such case the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or such Officer as last aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, require the Owner or Master to have such Steam Vessel again surveyed as herein provided.

XIII. Any case arising out of this Act may

Offences under this Act by whom to be tried.

XIV. The word "Surveyors" as used in this

Surveyor acting alone included in term "Surveyors."

Surrey's Certificate.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	When and where built, and material.	Power.	Description of Engines.	Description of Boilers and Age.	Ground Tackle.	Hull and Deck.	General Equipment.	Fire Engine.	Name of Master and number of Officers, of Engineers, and of Crew.	When and where last coopered, repaired, or cleaned.	Limits (if any) be- yond which the Vessel is not fit to ply.	REMARKS.
													(Showing the time, if less than six months, for which the Hull, Boilers, Engines, or any of the equipments will be sufficient.)

We, the undersigned, declare that we have examined the above Steamer, and to the best of our judgment she is seaworthy, and the Engines are in good working condition.

Memorandum of Charges for Survey.

				Rupees.	As.	P.
For Steamers of less than 200 Tons	...	...	...	20	0	0
" " " 200 Tons and up to 350	...	...	...	25	0	0
" " " 350 " " 700	...	...	...	30	0	0
" " " 700 " " 1,000	...	...	...	40	0	0
" " " 1,000 " " 1,500	...	...	...	50	0	0
" " " 1,500 " and upwards	...	...	...	60	0	0

A. G. MACPHERSON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
 Legislative Department.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1098.

Fort William, the 28th February 1862.

Notification.—Whereas, by an Ordinance published on the 3rd day of January, it was declared that, until the Governor General in Council should otherwise order, it should not be lawful to export Saltpetre from any part of Her Majesty's Territories in India, except in a British Vessel bound to a Port of the United Kingdom, it is hereby ordered that, from and after this date, the restriction so imposed by the said Ordinance upon the exportation of Saltpetre is removed.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1101.

Fort William, the 28th February 1862.

Notification.—Captain H. T. Duncan, 46th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, assumed charge of the duties of Inspector-General of Police in Pegu on the 8th of December 1860.

No. 1102.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bonâ fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, *viz.*:—

Assistant Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 437A.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th February 1862.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, from the date on which he may report his departure from Madras.

No. 453.

The 28th February 1862.

Captain J. F. J. Stevenson, Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, British Burmah, resumed charge of his duties on the 18th ultimo.

No. 454.

With reference to General Order dated 7th ultimo, No. 21, Major R. J. Meade received charge of the Central India Agency from Major R. H. Keatinge on the 15th, and not on the 14th December last.

No. 455.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon T. Dillon, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to be Political Agent at Manipore, in succession to Major W. McCulloch.

No. 457.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, assumed charge of the Mundlah District from Captain C. T. O. Mayne, Assistant Commissioner, on the 10th instant.

No. 458.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. N. Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th Madras Native Infantry, to be Junior Assistants to the Commissioner of Mysore.

No. 462.

Mr. A. B. Ross, Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, Nagpore, availed himself, on the 1st instant, of the privilege leave granted to him in General Order dated 18th idem, No. 355.

No. 59.

MILITARY.

The services of Quarter-Master Serjeant Mathew Reid, late of the Mhair Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana for employment in the Meywar Bheel Corps.

No. 74.

JUDICIAL.

Yeshwunt Rao, Talookdar of Kampta, in the Central Provinces, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate in Criminal Cases, and authorized to try Civil suits in which the value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rupees 100. The jurisdiction of Yeshwunt Rao extends over the Talook of Wurud, in the Pergunnah of Tirrora, and the undermentioned Talooks in the Pergunnah of Lanjee, in the Bhundara District, viz. :—

Kampta,	Pulkhaira,
Nagaree,	Poorada,
Deoree Kishoree,	Thukairce,
Ambgaon,	Mulpooree, and
Bijlee,	Dhasgaon.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 29.

Fort William, the 27th February 1862.

NOTIFICATION.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. J. M. Erskine, Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General; North-Western Provinces, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, under Section XIV. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, with the usual preparatory leave.

Appointments.—Mr. W. Balmain, Officiating Sub-Treasurer, Madras, to officiate as Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, from the date of Mr. Erskine's availing himself of the leave granted to him.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Officiating Sub-Treasurer, Bombay, to officiate as Civil Pay-Master at Madras when relieved of his present duties.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th February 1862.

No. 219 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Lieutenant Frederick Jadis, of } For twenty
the General List, Infantry, } months, under
doing duty with 42nd Royal } the new Rules.
Highlanders ...

No. 220 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet- } For three years
Colonel Robert Garrett, of } under the
the late 64th Regiment Na- } Regulations.
tive Infantry ...

Fort William, the 28th February 1862.

No. 221 of 1862.—The following Officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, are appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Staff Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Captain George Nicolson Oakes	Late 46th N. I.	Deputy Commissioner, First Class, South-Western Frontier Agency.
" James Marquis	4th Euro. Regt.	Second in Command, 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) Regt. Native Infantry.
" George Alexander Black	Late 69th N. I.	Second in Command, Erinpoorah Irregular Force.
" William James Pratt Barlow	" 63rd "	Adjutant of his Regiment, now Station Staff Officer, Convalescent Depot, Landour.
" Melville Francis Evatt	" 36th "	Superintendent, Bandah District Police.
" Hector Mackenzie	" 20th "	Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.
" Horatio Nelson Davies	" 25th "	Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Pegu.
" Neil Edmonstone Boileau	" 27th "	Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
" John Baillie	" 26th "	Department Public Works, N. W. P.
" David William Martin	Her Majesty's 38th Foot	Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Oude Division.
" John Seymour Dunbar	Late 64th N. I.	Army Commissariat Department.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Augustus Frederic Houchen	" 10th "	Superintendent, Hindoostan and Thibet Roads.
" (Brevet-Captain) Hugh Norris Hodgson	" 9th "	Second in Command, 31st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
" (Brevet-Captain) Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie	" 5th Euro. Regt.	Army Commissariat Department.
" Charles Vernon Jenkins	" 47th N. I.	Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
" (Brevet-Captain) Henry Zouch Darrah	" 41st "	Department Public Works, N. W. P.
" John Thornhill Bushby	" 67th "	Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Territories.
" Dashwood Ross	" 10th "	Adjutant, 42nd (Assam) Native Light Infantry.
" Beauchamp Colelough Urquhart	" 39th "	Late District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
" Robert Yeld Chambers	" 65th "	Adjutant and Officiating Second in Command, 43rd (Assam) Light Infy.
" James Vere Hunt	" 45th "	Army Commissariat Department.
" James Nicholas Brutton Hewett	" 17th "	Assistant Commissioner, Oude.
" Thomas James Watson	" 46th "	Second in Command, 17th Bengal Cavalry.
" William Minto Gibbon	" 44th "	District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
" Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett.	" 24th "	Superintendent, District Police, Boohundshuhur.
" Henry Phipson Peacock	3rd Euro. Light Cavy.	Adjutant, Governor-General's Body Guard.
" Newton Robert Barlton	Late 40th N. I.	Army Commissariat Department.
" Connel O'Donel	" 48th "	Doing Duty, 20th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, and now Adjutant, 45th Native Infantry.
" John Upperton	" 46th "	Doing Duty, 10th Bengal Cavalry.
" The Hon'ble Hugh Henry Hare	" 17th "	Adjutant, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment Native Infantry.
" Henry Thompson	H. M.'s 19th Foot	Adjutant, 39th (the Adlyghur) Regiment Native Infantry.
" Henry Marsh Pratt	Late 51st N. I.	Doing Duty, 5th Punjab Infantry.
" Talbot Bradford Middleton Glasscock	" 50th "	Doing Duty Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 17th Bengal Cavalry.
" Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford	" 27th "	Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Agra Division.
Ensign Charles Albert Dodd	" 74th "	Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain G. N. Oakes.
" J. Marquis.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. A. F. Houchen.
" " " C. S. W. Ogilvie.
" " " R. Y. Chambers.

No. 222 of 1862.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain J. S. Dunbar ... 11th December 1861.
" G. A. Black ... 8th January 1862.

No. 223 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Second Captain C. V. Arbuckle, of the Regiment of Artillery, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 78 of the 21st January 1862 ...

Champion of the Seas, 2nd February 1862.

Captain C. E. Mills, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twelve months. Government General Order No. 115 of the 31st January 1862 ...

Lieutenant G. W. C. Plowden, Adjutant of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 2 of the 3rd January 1862 ...

Blenheim, 14th February 1862.

Lieutenant J. H. Maling, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 96 of the 24th January 1862 ...

Lieutenant A. Y. Leslie, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 49 of the 14th January 1862 ...

Captain J. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Major of Brigade, Sealkote, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 128 of the 6th February 1862...

Captain J. Dawson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Sylhet Division, Department Public Works, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 171 of the 14th February 1862 ...

Major G. A. St. Peter Fooks, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on Furlough for two years. Government General Order No. 120 of the 4th February 1862 ...

Queen of the South, 23rd February 1862.

No. 224 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officers of the Corps of Engineers, employed in the Department Public Works, Punjab, are appointed to be Second Assistants in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st proximo, to fill existing vacancies :—

Lieutenant L. C. Gordon.
" T. T. Carter.

No. 225 of 1862.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 7th January 1862 is published for general information :—

India Office, 6th January 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officer to resign his Commission :—

Lieutenant Astley Edward Lindsay Kaye, of the Bengal Artillery.

No. 226 of 1862.—The following Officers having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, are appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Staff Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Captain Benjamin Parrott	... Late 37th N. I.	... Stud Department.
" Henry Mills	... " 2nd "	... Army Commissariat Department.
" (Brevet-Major) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford	... " 36th "	... Commandant, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry.
" John Robert McMullin	... " 50th "	... Commandant, 2nd Seikh Police Corps.
" Thomas Charles Darnell	... " 51st "	... Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Ferozepore.
" George Ricketts Roberts	... " 41st "	... Army Commissariat Department.
" William Paske	... " 28th "	... Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
" James Young Gowan	... " 18th "	... Late Special Commissioner, Allahabad.
" James Emerson	... " 26th "	... Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Dinapore.
" Alexander Stewart Allen	... " 34th "	... Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Staff Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Captain James Joseph O'Bryen ...	16th " (Grenadiers).	Late Adjutant of the late 16th Native Infantry, Grenadiers.
" William Charles Robert Mylne ..	74th " ...	Army Commissariat Department.
" John Hayes Grant ...	Artillery	Revenue Survey Department.
" John Mitchell Evans ...	Late 6th Euro. Regt.	Late Second in Command, Arracan Local Battalion.
" The Hon'ble William Murray Fraser ..	44th N. I. ...	Superintendent, District Police, Agra.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Shadwell Saunders Boulderson ..	37th " ...	Late Assistant Commissioner, Huzara (Punjaub.)
" (Brevet-Captain) Frederic Nicholas Miles ...	53rd " ...	Late Commandant, District Police, Nursingpore.
" Charles Chester Ekins ...	20th " ...	Late Adjutant, late 1st Irregular Cavalry.
" (Brevet-Captain) James Creighton Wood ..	30th " ...	Superintendent of Dhar.
" Arthur Hill Millett ..	69th " ...	Late Commandant, 2nd Regiment, Jezailchees.
" George Cleland Rowcroft ..	41st " ...	Late Second in Command, Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, now 12th Regiment Native Infantry.
" (Brevet-Captain) Francis Kenrick Bacon ..	22nd " ...	Adjutant, late Cawnpore Levy.
" Edward Thornbrough Sadler ..	19th " ...	Quarter-Master General's Department.
" Frederick William Graham ..	11th " ...	Late Commandant of the Oude Police.
" William Wroughton ..	54th " ...	Adjutant, late Pathan Regiment of Cavalry.
" Herbert Mills Repton ..	67th " ...	Adjutant and Acting Second in Command, late Alexander's Horse.
" William Rice Morland Holroyd ..	23rd " ...	Educational Department in the Punjaub.
" Russell Morland Skinner ..	56th " ...	Adjutant, late Ramghur Irregular Cavalry.
" Charles Case ..	67th " ...	Late Doing Duty, Meade's Horse.
" George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett ..	41st " ...	Doing Duty with the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, now Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
" Charles Forbes Battye ..	Late 33rd N. I. ...	Adjutant, 30th (Punjaub) Regiment Native Infantry, now Adjutant, 22nd Native Infantry
" Trewren Halton Scott ..	26th " ...	Doing Duty, late 13th Punjaub Infantry.
" Francis Newland Martin Maynard ...	21st " ...	District Superintendent, Oude Police.
" Robert Henry Palmer ...	Artillery	Department Public Works, Punjaub.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. (Brevet-Captain) S. S. Boulderson.
 " J. C. Wood.
 " A. H. Millett.
 " (Brevet-Captain) F. K. Bacon.
 " F. W. Graham.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) W. J. F. Stafford.
 Captain J. R. McMullen.

No. 227 of 1862.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant G. C. Rowcroft	...	10th August 1861.
" C. C. Ekins	...	20th December "

No. 228 of 1862.—The following Promotion and Alterations of Rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotion.

Department.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
Medical Dept.	Assistant Surgeon Alexander Laing Bogle, M. D., ..	Surgeon ...	9th Feb. 1862...	Surgeon Major A. Campbell, M. D., retired.

Alteration of Rank.

Department.	Rank and Names.	To Rank from	In whose Room.
Medical Dept.	Surgeon Henry Anderson Ebdon, M. D.,	17th Oct. 1861	Surgeon Major Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Knight, M. D., and F. R. C. S., retired.
Ditto	" Thomas Farquhar, M. D.,	16th Dec. "	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals W. S. Dicken, deceased.

No. 229 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PENJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 2, Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant F. E. Lewes, of Artillery, to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Craster, Officiating Commandant, No. 3 Battery.

Hazara Mountain Train Battery.

Lieutenant B. J. Abbott, of Artillery, to do duty.

No. 230 of 1862.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 16th January 1862, is published for general information :—

Letter dated 8th October 1861, No. 246.

15. "In consideration of the good services performed by Lieutenant Douglas, and the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which has also your support, I have much pleasure in sanctioning the promotion of this Officer to the rank of Captain unattached."

Under the authority above conveyed, unattached Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Stephen Douglas is promoted to the Rank of Captain unattached

with effect from the 17th February 1862, the date of receipt, in this Department, of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

No. 231 of 1862.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 16th January 1862, is published for general information :—

Letter dated 8th October 1861, No. 248.

16. "Considering that the circumstance of Conductor Fox not holding at present any higher grade is due to a reduction of the strength of the Warrant Grade causing him to revert to his present from a higher rank, I do not object to a departure from the established rule, and, upon your recommendation, sanction his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment."

Under the authority above conveyed, the Commission of Lieutenant, on the Veteran Establishment, is conferred on Conductor A. B. Fox, of the Army Commissariat Department, with effect from the 17th February 1862, the date of receipt, in this Department, of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 232 of 1862.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7, dated 16th January 1862, is published for general information :—

Letter dated 8th October 1861, No. 250.

15. "It was not intended by the order of the Court of Directors, in their Military Letter No. 11 of 22nd April 1846, that Unattached Commissions should be conferred on any but Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers, I regret, therefore, that I cannot confirm your order conferring the rank of Ensign on local 'Lieutenant Young.'"

With reference to the foregoing, the General Order No. 878 of the 1st October 1861, conferring the rank of Ensign unattached on local Lieutenant R. J. Young, Officiating Superintendent, Banda District Police, is hereby cancelled.

No. 233 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Captain Thomas Francis Foster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjaub	} For twenty months.
..	

No. 234 of 1862.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Cadet for the Infantry in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the Service and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment :—

*Date of Arrival at
Fort William.*

Infantry.

Mr. Richmond Shakespear .. 14th Feby. 1862.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 52.

Fort William, the 28th February 1862.

Postings.—Mr. A. R. Mosley, First Class* Assistant Engineer, Central

* Notification No. 271. Provinces, is posted to the dated 24th December 1861. Third Division, Great Deccan Road, with effect from the 27th ultimo.

No. 53.

Mr. J. O. McDonald, First Class* Assistant Engineer, Central Pro-

* Notification No. 14. vinces, is posted to the dated 16th January 1862. Second Division, Great Deccan Road, with effect from the 13th instant.

H. YULE, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL

No. 601B.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 18th February 1862.—Mr. A. S. Sawers, Honorary Magistrate, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that District.

The 22nd February 1862.—Major C. Herbert, Agent, Governor General, with the King of Oudh, to be a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, to try cases arising within the limits of the King of Oudh's premises, as defined under Act XIV. of 1860.

The 24th February 1862.—The following Moon-siffs to officiate as Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX of 1833, in the Districts mentioned, viz. :—

Baboo Gopeekissen Bannerjee of Nattore, Rajshahye, in Furreedpore.

Baboo Tarakissen Holdar of Comercolly, Jessore, in Pubna.

Baboo Koonjlal Bannerjee of Junghypore, Moorsheadabad, in Rajshahye.

Baboo Muddhoosoodun Ghose of Santipore, Nuddea, in Nuddea.

Baboo Nobokishen Sein of Tipperah, in Chittagong.

Baboo Bisheshur Chuckerbutty of Singhea, Jessore, in Jessore.

Moulavy Adilooddeen of Cutwa, East Burdwan, in Purneah.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sein of Latoo, Sylhet, in Mymensing.

Baboo Naoruttun Mullick of Sulkea, Hooghly, in Hooghly.

Baboo Gungachurn Sircar of Satkhirah, 24-Pergunnahs, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Brijmohun Dutt of Furreedpore, in Dacca.

Baboo Brojokishore Sein of Bowful, Backergunge, in Backergunge.

Baboo Russiek Lal Bose of Kishenpore, Rungpore, in Mymensing.

The 26th February 1862.—Mr. T. B. Lane, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. J. D. Ward, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade in Chittagong.

Mr. H. G. Paynter to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, but to continue in charge of his present duties in the 24-Pergunnahs until further orders.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of the demise of Mr. W. J. Longmore.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be Magistrate and Collector of Behar, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Judge of Tipperah.

Mr. W. H. D'Oely to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye.

Moulavy Gholam Jelani, Moonisiff of Buxar, Shahabad, to officiate as a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Patna.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 24th February 1862.

Baboo Umbica Churn Mookerjee, Assessor and Deputy Collector of Mambhoom, for ten days, under Clause 1. Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, Judge of Jessore, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 1, Section VI. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 31st ultimo.

The 25th February 1862.—Mr. H. C. Wake, c. n., Magistrate and Collector of Patna, for seven days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th instant.

Mr. P. P. Carter, Assessor and Deputy Collector of Buxar, for six weeks, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 26th February 1862.*—Mr. A. Pigou, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India on the 24th instant on the Steamship *Candia*.

The 28th February 1862.—The Officer Commanding the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment having reported to the Lieutenant-Governor that, at a Meeting of the Members of the Corps held for the purpose at the Town Hall on the 24th January 1862, it was decided by a large majority of those present to dissolve the Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confirm the proceedings of that Meeting, and to announce the dissolution of the Corps.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to direct Captain Malleson to cause all the Arms and Accoutrements and other stores, the property of Government, which were entrusted to the Members of the Corps, to be returned into store with the least practicable delay, and he is authorized to take measures for that purpose.

The 28th February 1862.—The following Notification, issued from the Financial Department, Government of India, is published for general information:—

No. 26.

Fort William, the 21st February 1862.

READ Reports by the Auditor-General of India and the Civil Pay-Masters of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab on the Cash Balances of India for the months of November and December 1861, and January 1862.

Read also revised Estimates prepared in the Financial Department of the Revenues and Charges and the Cash requirements of India for the year 1861-62.

RESOLUTION.—During three years the Financial condition of India, consequent upon the Mutiny, has made it necessary that new Taxes should be imposed upon the country.

Amongst these Taxes is the duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings, commonly called the License Tax.

The Law by which this Tax is imposed was passed on the 16th July 1861.

It is a Tax which falls chiefly upon the various classes of Artizans, Mechanics, and petty Traders.

That these, as well as the wealthier classes, should, in proportion to their means, contribute to the support of the State, is just in itself and is consonant with the usages of India; and the Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose that this principle is not understood and contentedly acknowledged by all.

It is the conviction of the Governor General in Council that the License Tax may be equitably

and advantageously adopted as part of the Financial system of India whenever the exigencies of the State shall make it necessary.

But the Governor General in Council desires not to impose Taxes upon any classes without necessity; and the improvement which has now shewn itself in the Financial condition of India, enables the Government to dispense with the sum which would have been yielded by the License Tax.

This improvement is demonstrated by the Returns lately received under the new system of Account and Audit and by the steady increase of the Cash Balances.

The Cash Balances of all India amounted, on the 31st of January, to 18,40,00,000 Rupees, which, after allowing for the payment of all sums due for charges in England, will leave a net balance in India of more than fifteen crores.

As during the last year no Loans have been raised; as in that time there have been no extraordinary receipts; as it is certain by the Returns already before the Government that the actual Financial results of the year 1861-62 will be more favorable than was anticipated in the Estimates of April last; as most of the branches of Revenue are healthy, and as further reductions of expenditure are in progress, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the License Tax is not required to maintain a Financial equilibrium. He has therefore resolved to dispense with it.

The annual sum which the Government will thereby surrender is between fifty and sixty lacs of Rupees.

This sum would be collected from about five millions of payers.

As the collection, although not far advanced, has been begun, the Governor General in Council determines that, in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and vexation, and to prevent all doubt of the intention of the Government, the collection shall be abandoned at once without waiting for the completion of the Budget of the ensuing year.

Accordingly, the Governor General in Council orders that, in anticipation of the Law which will be immediately proposed for the repeal of Act XVIII. of 1861, all proceedings under that Act be stopped, and that any collections which may have been made under it be returned to the payers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above

Foreign Department.	Resolution be
Government of Bengal.	forwarded to the
" " Madras.	Departments, Go
" " Bombay.	vernments, and
" " N. W. Provinces.	Officers noted i
" " Punjab.	the margin, for in
Accountant-General to the Government	formation and
of India.	necessary orders
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-Gen-	and that the Reso-
eral, Bengal.	lution be published
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-Gen-	in the <i>Gazette</i> for
eral, Madras.	general informa-
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-Gen-	tion.
eral, Bombay.	
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-Gen-	
eral, N. W. Provinces.	
Deputy Auditor and Accountant-Gen-	
eral, Punjab.	

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 42.

Fort William, 28th February 1862.

Transfer.—Baboo Kedar Nauth Sein, Sub-Engineer of the Third Class, is transferred from the Tumlook to the Damoodah Division.

J. P. BRADLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

The 17th February 1862.

No. 254.—Punjab Order No. 167, dated 1st instant, transferring Mr. Assistant Commissioner Wakefield from the Sirsa to the Moozuffergurh District, is cancelled.

No. 256.—**Appointment.**—Mr. J. D. Tremlett, C.S., is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Class, and posted to the Umritsur District.

No. 259.—**Transfers.**—Lieutenant P. W. Powell, Assistant Commissioner, from the Umritsur to the Goojranwalla District.

No. 260.—Mehtab Sing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Sirsa to the Jhung District.

No. 261.—Mr. R. T. Burney, Assistant Commissioner, from the Simla to the Moozuffergurh District.

The 18th February 1862.

No. 277.—**Appointments.**—Major R. C. Lawrence, C. B., Secretary to the Government, Punjab, Military Department, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the First Class, and Superintendent of Hill States, Simla.

No. 279.—Captain S. Black, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of the Punjab Military Department, with effect from the 14th instant, in the room of Major R. C. Lawrence, C. B.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The 11th February 1862.

No. 89.—**Transfers.**—Mr. J. C. Ryley, Assistant District Superintendent, from Jhung to Moozuffergurh.

Mr. J. Powell, Assistant District Superintendent, from Moozuffergurh to Jhung.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 15th February 1862.

No. 247.—**Leave.**—Mr. G. H. Jamieson, Assistant Patrol, Salt Department, has obtained three months' leave of absence, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The 18th February 1862.

No. 4884.—**Promotions.**—Under instructions from Supreme Government, the undermentioned First Class Probationary Engineers, posted to the

Punjab in Government Notification No. 272 of 23rd December 1861, are promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer, Second Class, with effect from the date of joining the Stations to which they have been since posted:—

Mr. E. L. Asher, Bridges and Branch Roads, Umballa.

Mr. F. B. Doering, Chenab and Ravee Forests and Madhopore Workshops.

Mr. A. Fenner, 1st Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

G. NEWMARCH, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 10th of March 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,440 Chests, viz.:—

Behar Opium	...	...	1,805
Benares "	...	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	...	2,440

2. The General Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March 1862 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 15th March 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 25th March 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to Sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th April 1862.	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 5th May "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 9th June "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 9th July "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 6th Aug. "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Friday, 24th September "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 15th Oct. "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,805	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,805	1,135	2,520
Total	11,206	10,244	22,010

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1862. }

Notification.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

UNDER Orders of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 6th January 1862, transferring the Resource Department from the Civil Pay-Masters to the Deputy Auditor and Accountants-General, Letters of Credit for funds required by Officers of the Civil, Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments, for the month of March and thereafter, on the Bank of Bengal, will be issued as follows:—

The issue of Letters of Credit by the Civil Pay-Masters having been discontinued, applications for such credits required by Civil Officers in and near Calcutta, on the Bank of Bengal, must be submitted by Officers in account with the Supreme Government to the Accountant-General to the Government of India direct in Form A, and by Officers of the Bengal Government through the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal in Form B.

Credits in favor of Officers of the Postal or Telegraph Departments in or near Calcutta will be granted on application of the Director-General of the Department in favor of the Post-Master of Calcutta and the Superintendent of Telegraphs in Bengal, respectively, by whom all Cheques will be drawn on the Bank.

Applications on behalf of Officers of the Public Works Department will be submitted in Form C.

Applications for funds agreeable to Forms A, B, or C, if unobjectionable, will be registered by the Accountant-General to the Government of India, and en faced with an order on the Bank of Bengal, where the full amount of such order will, on presentation, be placed at credit of the Officer or Officers named in it. Payments will be made on Bank Cheques only.

On the last working day of the month every Officer in whose favor credits may have been granted on the Bank of Bengal will furnish the Secretary and Treasurer with a Memorandum in Form D, on receipt of which any sum remaining undrawn by such Officer will be re-transferred from his credit to that of the Accountant-General to the Government of India.

F. DRUMMOND,

Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;

Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Genl. Dept., }
The 21st February 1862.

A.

LETTER OF CREDIT.

TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that you will grant me a credit on the Bank of Bengal for the month of _____
on account of _____

for Rupees _____

(Official designation.)

B.

LETTER OF CREDIT.

TO THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that you will obtain a credit in my favor on the Bank of Bengal for the month of _____
on account of _____

for Rupees _____

(Official designation.)

FORWARDED to the Accountant-General to the Government of India, with the request that the application may be complied with.

Dept. Audr. and Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.

C.

LETTER OF CREDIT.

TO THE DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to request that you will obtain credits on the Bank of Bengal for the month of _____
on account of _____

in favor of the undermentioned Officers of the _____ Bengal Public Works Department for the sums severally specified, amounting in aggregate to Rupees _____

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
...
...

Controller and Err., P. W. Accts.

FORWARDED to the Accountant-General to the Government of India, with the request that the application may be complied with.

Depy. Audr. and Acctt. Genl., Bengal.

D.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BANK OF BENGAL.

SIR,—HAVE the goodness to transfer to credit of the Accountant-General to the Government of India the sum of Rupees _____

as per Memorandum below.

(Official designation.)

MEMORANDUM.

Credits 1st March	00
15th	00
and so on	—
Total	00

Cheques drawn Nos.	to	00
„ cancelled „	„	00
		00
Surplus		00

Notification.

TRANSFER Receipts for Public Service and Privilege Remittances which may be issued by the Bank of Bengal on Public Treasuries under the Governments of India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, will contain a Clause to the effect that they are payable on authority from the Accountant-General to the Government of India. Such authority will be conveyed in a list which will be forwarded by the Accountant-General on the date of issue to each Treasury drawn upon.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant-General's Office,
General Department,
The 22nd February 1862.

Notification.

Officers in charge of Public Treasuries are requested to take notice, that, from and after the 1st March next, all the duties connected with the receipt and payment of public monies, hitherto transacted by the Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, will be transferred to the Bank of Bengal, and all necessary alterations must therefore be made in the several forms now in use.

Bills of Exchange must in future be drawn on the Accountant-General to the Government of India only, to whom the usual Advice must be transmitted, superscribed in the left hand corner of the address "Bill Advice."

Receipts for Public Service and Privilege Remittances to Calcutta must be made payable from the Bank of Bengal, and a daily list of Public Service, as well as of Privilege Remittance Receipts issued, must be duly transmitted to the Bank.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant-General's Office,
General Department,
The 23rd February 1862.

Notice.

ALL Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to take notice that exemptions from Income Tax, under Section CXXXIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860, allowed by the Local Government require the approval of the Supreme Government, and in exhibiting such exemptions in the Interest Registers furnished by this Office, the orders of the Financial Department only should be specified in the column of remarks.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT;
Accountant-General's Office,
The 27th February 1862.

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE Honor Examinations in Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Tank Square, commencing on Monday, the 3rd of March, at 10 A. M.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

The 28th February 1862.

Notification.

THE Resource Department of this Office having been this day re-transferred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal, it is requested that all Resource Estimates, Cash Balance Reports, and other papers connected with the Department of Resource, be in future transmitted to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Officiating Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1862.

Notification.

As some misconception appears to exist as to the legality of importing Salt into Chittagong notice is hereby given, that Salt may be imported by Sea into that port on private account, and may be sold there on payment, by the Purchaser, of the full Duty of three Rupees four annas per maund, under the same rules and regulations that are in force in Calcutta. Delivery can only take place under Rowannahs issued by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, but should imports take place in a considerable scale, arrangements will be made for facilitating the grant of Rowannahs.

By Order of the Board Revenue, L. P.,

C. CHAPMAN,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA;
Custom House,
The 22nd January 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. ROSE,
Collector.

SARUN,
The 4th January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Gawalparah,
The 9th January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. S. DREMMOND,
Offg. Collector.

BHABH COLLECTORSHIP;
GYA,
The 21st January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Offg. Collector.

PURNAH,
The 3rd February 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

A. MONEY,
Offg. Commissioner of the
Sonthal Pergunnahs' Division

BHARGULPORE;
Commissioner's Office,
The 5th February 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. F. LAUTOUR,
Offg. Collector.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd January 1862. }

No. 16.
COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Office at Barrackpore up to 3 P. M. of the 20th March, and opened there at noon on the 21st March 1862 in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

- Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
- Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, Bazar Medicines, and Hospital Necessaries, &c."
- Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
- Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference.
- Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders, or pay before the same are opened, the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.
- Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tender to one only.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tender.	BARRACKPORE.										CHITTAGONG.										BENGALPORE.											
	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Class E.	Class F.	Class G.	Class H.	Class I.	Class J.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity proposed during Contract.	Where, and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable, and special time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of Receipt to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity proposed during Contract.	Where, and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable, and special time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of Receipt to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity proposed during Contract.	Where, and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable, and special time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of Receipt to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	
1	Firewood, split and dried										For one year from 1st May 1862.	10,50,000 0 0	...	Daily proportion, half an hour before sunrise.	100	1,000	Very best.	For one year from May 1862.	215,000 0 0	...	Daily proportion, half an hour before sunrise.	50	50	...	For one year from 1st May 1862.	340,000 0 0	...	Daily proportion, half an hour before sunrise.	50	500	Very best.	
2	Salt											22,500 0 0	Rations ground and Hospitals, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half-monthly proportion, on 1st and 15th of each month.	25	250	...		6,750 0 0	Rations ground and Hospitals, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half-monthly proportion, on 1st and 15th of each month.	25	100	...		4,821 0 0	Rations ground and Hospitals, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Half-monthly proportion, on 1st and 15th of each month.	25	100	...	
3	Coffee											16,971 0 0	...	...	100	500	...		3,514 0 0	...	...	50	500	...		210 11 8	...	...	50	500	...
4	Butter											3,553 8 0	...	...	50	500	...		750 0 0	...	...	25	150	...		4,365 pints	...	...	25	150	...
5	Milk											5,821 pints	...	...	50	500	...		12,000 pints	...	...	50	500	...		No. 3,630	...	...	50	500	...
6	Chickens											No. 400	...	Daily proportion, half an hour before sunrise.	50	500	...		No. 4103	...	...	50	500	...		No. 3,630	...	...	50	500	...
7	Fowls											" 7010	...	...	50	500	...		No. 3,000	...	...	50	500	...		No. 1,400	...	...	50	500	...
8	Eggs											500 sets	...	...	25	200	...		100 sets	...	...	20	200	...		150 sets	...	...	20	200	...
9	Tinning Cooking Utensils											
10	Earthen Water vessels of sorts												Barracks and Hospitals, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	...	...	...		No. 840	Barracks and Hospitals, to Commanding and Medical Officers.	...	...	...	...		No. 840	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Charcoal											No. 2,000	...	...	25	100	...		35 0 0	...	...	20	50	...		35 0 0	...	...	20	50	...
12	Unslaked Lime											1,440 0 0	...	Monthly proportion, on 1st of each month.	50	500	...		1,000 0 0	...	Monthly proportion, on 1st of each month.	50	500	...		400 0 0	...	Monthly proportion, on 1st of each month.	50	500	...	
13	Mustard oil for Lamps											60 20 0	...	...	50	500	...		40 15 0	...	...	50	500	...		40 0 0	...	...	50	500	...
14	Cotton Wicks for "											1 4 0	...	...	50	500	...		0 23 0	...	...	50	500	...		0 23 0	...	...	50	500	...

[illegible]

[illegible]

BARBACKPORE;
Exc. Comm. Office,
The 17th February 1862.

**J. SYKES, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.**

NOTICE.

No. 13.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Ranegunge Executive Commissariat Office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March 1862, for the undermentioned Articles to be delivered in the quantities, and during the periods specified, at the Commissariat Godown at Ranegunge, and also on command, free of all charges.

2. The Articles to be of the best quality and description. Each Tender must be accompanied with a Treasury Receipt for the amount of Security noted below, which will be at once returned to all but the party whose Tender is accepted. Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock P. M. on the 17th March 1862, and the successful competitor (subject to the approval of the Commissary General) declared in the presence of such parties as may choose to attend.

3. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at this Office.

4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting Tenders for the different Articles in full or in part only.

5. Tenders must include every item of the class or classes to which they have reference.

Class.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Station.	Estimated monthly requirements may be more or less.	To be delivered.	Security Money to be deposited.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		
			lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.			
A.	Bread	Ranegunge on Command.	9,000 0 0	Daily as required.	1,000 0 0	From 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.		
B.	Sugar		1,600 0 0		200 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
C.	Coffee		800 0 0		300 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
D.	Salt		560 0 0		60 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
E.	Vegetable		9,000 0 0		350 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
F.	Coal		18,000 0 0		80 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Butter		20 0 0					
	Chickens		No. 30					
G.	Eggs		" 100			25 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
	Fowls		" 6					
	Milk	20 lbs.						
H.	Grain for Bullocks	Ranegunge only.	100 maunds	Daily as required.	400 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
I.	" for Horses		600		2,400 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Chatties		No. 30					
	Cloth for Wicks		1 seer 6 chs.					
J.	Jars, large		No. 40			180 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
	Lamp Oil		5 maunds					
	Lime (unslaked)		40 "					
	Thread		8 seers					
	Alum		2 lbs.					
	Assafetida		2 oz.					
	Bazar Trials	2 dozens						
	Bottles, Empty	1 dozen						
	Camphor	1 lb.						
	Charcoal	10 maunds						
	Chiretta	lbs. oz. d.						
	Coriander Seed	1 0 0						
	Cubeb	0 2 0						
	Ginger, Dry	1 0 0						
	Gund Beraja	0 8 0						
	Kaladana	as required						
	Kutch Katechu	Ditto.						
K.	Leeches	6 oz.		30 0 0	Ditto	ditto.		
	Linseed Oil	No. 25						
	" Meal	lbs. oz. d.						
	Mustard, Europe	3 0 0						
	" Oil	0 6 0						
	" Seed	3 0 0						
	Pepper, Black	3 0 0						
	Plantain Leaves	as required						
	Pomegranate Root	No. 10						
	Poppy Head	as required						
	Russet	No. 50						
	Vinegar	2 oz.						
	Wax, White	8 bottles						
	" Yellow	4 lbs.						
		2 "						
	TINNING COOKING UTENSILS.							
	Chilunchies	To be tinned twice in a month.	No. 2	...				
	Copper Boilers, large, with Covers		" 18					
	" " medium "		" 12					
	" " small "		" 20					
L.	Frying Pans		" 12		40 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Ladles		" 24					
	Sauce Pans		" 19					
	Spoons and all other small Utensils		" 12					

RANEGUNGE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 7th February 1862.

E. A. GRUBB, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat Notice.

No. 37.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th March, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of parties who may please to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

- Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
- Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for _____"
- Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
- Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders, or pay before the same are opened, the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Notes.
- Parties may tender for one or both Sub-Divisions.

SCHEDULE.

Number.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable, and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	CLASS A.	One year, from 1st August 1862.	Bazar Mds.	At Cooley Bazar Cattle Sheds and Stables of Mounted Corps at Fort William and Dum-Dum. To Commanding and Commissariat Officers.	Daily proportion, half an hour before sunrise.	1,000	3,000	Very best.	Musters can be seen at Commissariat Office.
	Gram, Patna, picked and cleaned...		15,240						
	Gram, Patna, unpicked ...		6,828						
2	CLASS B. Paddy Straw ...	One year, from 1st August 1862.	30,888			250	1,000		

FORT WILLIAM;
Exc. Commat. Office,
The 17th February 1862.

H. B. CHALMERS, *Captain,*
Assistant Commissary General.

No. 32.

Commissariat Notice.

THE undersigned invites sealed Tenders, to be received at his Office, No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 3rd March, and opened at noon, on the day following in the presence of attending parties, for the supply of Bullock Gear at Cooley Bazar.

Gear to be equal to musters open to inspection at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghant, or it will be rejected.

Delivery to be made to the undersigned at the Commissariat Bullock Yard, Cooley Bazar, on the 20th September next.

The following is the estimated number of Articles required:—

	Number required, more or less.
Jhools	420
Suffraks	215
Hand Rubbers	215
Curry Combs	215
Nose Ropes	420
Bridle ditto	420

Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. B. CHALMERS,
Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;
Exc. Commat. Office,
The 31st December 1861.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Darjeeling Commissariat Office, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2nd March 1862, and opened there at noon on the 3rd March 1862, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Forms of Tenders will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c., for the Troops in the Darjeeling Division, both in Station and on Command.
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders must state a rate for each Article to which they have reference.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders, or pay before the same are opened, the requisite earnest money.
7. Parties may tender for as many Articles as they please, or may confine their Tender to one only.

SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS, &c., FOR TROOPS IN THE DARJEELING DIVISION.

Number of Tenders.	DETAIL.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	When and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalment deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest-money to be lodged with Tender or before opening.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
						Rs.	Rs.	
	Bread	...	146,000 lbs.	...	...	100	1,000	Best quality.
	Rice, Table	...	36,500 "	...	...	50	500	Good Ration quality.
	Sugar	...	22,812½ "	...	...	50	500	Ditto.
	Salt, Table	...	9,125 "	...	...	50	500	Ditto.
	Firewood	...	58,400 mds.	...	...	100	500	Ditto.
	Vegetables	...	36,500 lbs.	...	...	50	150	Ditto.
	Potatoes	...	100,500 "	...	...	50	350	Ditto.
	Milk	...	7,500 pints	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Eggs	...	7,500 No.	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Fowls	...	2,000 "	...	...	25	100	Ditto.
	Trimming Cooking Utensils	...	2,000 "	...	...	25	100	...
	Lime	...	1,200 mds.	...	...	25	100	Unslaked.
	Charcoal	...	150 "	...	...	25	50	...
	Oil for Lamps	...	125 "	...	...	50	100	Mustard.

J. E. THOMSON,

Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

DARJEELING ;
Commissariat Office,
The 1st January 1862. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th March 1862, corresponding with the 21st Falgun 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4085	Chilbeeleeah, Pergunnah Peero...	326 9 19 0	391 0 0	504 6 1	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cess.
2	4090	Doomurteeah Kakun, Pergunnah Peero ...	641 14 3 15	1,145 0 0	1,472 11 5	
3	4055	Dhurumdas Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	488 15 17 0	500 0 0	634 4 5	
4	4058	Dhungaona, Pergunnah Peero	1,362 10 0 0	1,387 0 0	1,790 13 0	
5	4065	Ranjeetpoor Oorl Ramnuggur, Pergunnah Peero ...	738 15 16 5	890 0 0	1,147 5 10	
6	4070	Sillakhnaah, Pergunnah Peero...	452 17 18 0	389 0 0	502 3 0	
7	4082	Muddainee Joorawun, Pergunnah Peero	133 13 6 0	211 0 0	271 6 0	
8	4071	Mahesh Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	505 13 14 0	515 4 0	664 13 6	
9	4080	Nurrotumpore Harreelah, Pergunnah Peero ...	320 12 16 0	258 0 0	332 7 0	
10	4077	Hurdceah, Pergunnah Peero ...	449 15 10 0	488 0 0	620 11 0	
11	3970	Anooah Nizamut and Anooah English, Pergunnah Peero ...	271 15 14 3	130 0 0	165 8 10	
12	4089	Kutturreeah, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,976 9 12 0	1,807 0 0	2,202 6 0	
13	4074	Baasmunpore Oorl Sukree Angoodollah, Pergunnah Peero ...	736 2 3 5	836 0 0	1,079 14 4	
14	4079	Beepurdihree Oorl Amoorjah, Pergunnah Peero	556 9 16 5	606 0 0	782 5 0	
15	4086	Dulpore Oorl Jehunpore Tuppay Kurruwaree, Pergunnah Arrah	854 0 0 0	1,620 0 0	2,066 2 7	
16	4059	Itmah Bukhut, Pergunnah Peero	678 3 12 0	456 0 0	587 12 3	
17	4060	Umrohah, Pergunnah Peero ...	485 18 9 0	490 0 0	631 10 0	
18	4091	Akrounj, Pergunnah Peero ...	554 10 8 0	486 0 0	627 7 0	
19	4076	Akounce, Pergunnah Peero ...	339 11 5 0	422 0 0	543 12 0	
20	4087	Eandmudpore, Deoreeah, and Patelwa, Pergunnah Peero ...	3,724 6 12 0	1,830 0 0	2,361 15 11	
21	4088	Barrar, Pergunnah Peero ...	563 3 10 0	754 0 0	972 8 7	
22	4057	Baksundah, Pergunnah Peero ...	563 7 13 0	825 0 0	1,064 6 6	
23	4083	Buhree, Pergunnah Peero ...	910 3 18 0	1,374 0 0	1,721 2 10	
24	4064	Burdeehah, Pergunnah Peero ...	529 13 7 0	676 0 0	872 3 4	
25	4067	Purranpoorah, Pergunnah Peero	278 13 7 0	195 0 0	250 1 6	
26	4062	Purroorah, Pergunnah Peero ...	154 10 17 0	88 0 0	114 15 7	
27	4063	Tillat, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,174 0 11 5	843 0 0	1,087 2 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd October 1861.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th of April 1862, corresponding with the 22nd Chyte 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

No.	Towice Number.	Names of Mehals & Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS
			B. C. D. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4078	Surphorah, Pergunnah Peero...	605 11 1 0	678 2 0	826 8 0	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cess.
2	4081	Suheerah, Pergunnah Peero...	408 11 3 5	480 0 0	554 8 2	
3	4073	Moap Khoord, Pergunnah Peero	1,276 10 6 5	1,144 0 0	1,476 6 6	
4	4084	Kuppoor Dihrah, Pergunnah Peero	895 17 9 0	787 0 0	951 12 0	
5	4075	Kusmurreeah, Pergunnah Peero	724 9 2 0	776 0 0	1,001 0 0	
6	4072	Kuthraun, Pergunnah Peero...	676 2 11 0	1,048 0 0	1,352 9 0	
7	4069	Kuchnut, Pergunnah Peero ...	605 9 17 15	544 0 0	702 7 1	
8	4062	Gobinddihree, Pergunnah Peero	495 16 2 0	621 0 0	800 14 1	
9	4056	Gurhatha, Pergunnah Peero...	481 7 6 0	228 0 0	294 8 6	
10	4068	Majheean Puttee Indur and Majheean Puttee Hur, Pergunnah Peero	1,169 12 3 10	1,737 0 0	2,242 9 4	
11	4066	Moap Boozroog, Pergunnah Peero	1,502 7 11 0	1,700 0 0	2,177 7 0	
12	4061	Mudainee Oopodheeah, Pergunnah Peero	525 13 3 0	451 0 0	581 14 4	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 3rd October 1861. }

S. C. BAYLEY,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Moorsshedabad and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, dated 9th November 1861, in the Moorsshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 14th April 1862, corresponding with the 2nd Bysack 1269 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the sudder jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the Sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—Mehal Eshanpore comprising fifteen Turrufs, and Mehal Chandneah Gungeat comprising seven Turrufs, will be offered for sale in the number of lots shewn below, each lot comprises one Turruf, the area, sudder jumma, and upset price of which are shewn in the Statement at foot.

6th.—On expiry of existing leases delivery of possession will be made according to the boundaries laid down on the Map of the measurement.

7th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number of Lots.	Number of Towjee	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	588	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Eshanpore	6,412 3 8 2	1,685 6 2	3,370 12 4
2	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Dasdehgram	1,054 18 5 0	562 11 5	1,125 6 10
3	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhalkoondhee	3,958 1 5 3	1,856 13 3	3,713 10 6
4	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Kristoshyle	6,166 2 15 0	1,721 12 11	3,443 9 10
5	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Hossenpore	1,918 6 11 0	615 13 9	1,231 11 6
6	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Rujendrobattee	906 19 8 3	406 8 8	813 1 4
7	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gungapore	1,405 4 14 0	793 5 0	1,586 10 0
8	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhandersoho	5,555 9 4 0	3,416 12 1	6,833 8 2
9	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Douktabad	2,742 12 5 0	1,068 5 7	3,336 11 2
10	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Soondulpore	993 18 10 2	523 7 9	1,046 15 6
11	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ramnuggur	2,638 5 1 1	836 14 0	673 12 0
12	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhandara	1,247 7. 6 1	417 5 9	834 11 6
13	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Horripara	981 2 10 3	345 15 1	691 14 2
14	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gowripore	868 7 16 3	1,203 7 3	596 14 0
15	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Nrusinghopore	2,856 2 8 2	186 10 7	73 5 2

Number of Lots.	Number of Towhee.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16	593	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Geeagunje	613 3 8 2	1,804 1 4	2,608 2 8
17	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Amaneeagunje	326 7 7 1	1,066 6 2	2,132 12 4
18	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Subjee Katrah	444 14 1 2	864 9 3	1,729 2 6
19	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Shampore	580 3 7 3	780 6 8	1,560 13 4
20	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ajimgunje	247 3 7 2	903 11 6	1,807 7 0
21	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Maheenuggur	841 6 3 0	400 2 4	800 4 8
22	...	Chandnea Gungeeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Aurangabad	311 19 10 3	123 11 9	247 7 6
23	1416	Kismut Moohoola Nilkuntbattee, Pergunnah Choonakhallee	60 5 0 0	32 2 0	64 4 0
24	571	Kismut Moohoola Dadpore, Pergunnah Polassee	502 15 0 0	1,057 9 0	2,115 2 0

MOORSHEEDABAD ;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1862. }

H. A. COCKERELL,
Collector.

Wanted,

A **MOONSHAM** for the Deputy Commissioners Office, Gondah, Oudh. He must be a good Translator, and be able to read and write both English and Oordoo fluently. Salary Rupees 150 per mensem.

(Sd.) J. S. Ross,
Deputy Commissioner, Gondah.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Titalyah Annual Fair, in Zillah Rampore, will commence on the 1st of March 1862.

T. WALTON,
Offg. Magistrate.

Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 1st March 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of March instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Equity side of the Supreme Court in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Sohondramoney Dossee—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Sreemutty Sohondramoney Dossee, of, in, and to the following landed property, viz. :—

1. An Upper-roomed House with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing, by

estimation, forty-three feet long by thirty-six wide situate, lying, and being at Chacklah in Dinapore in the Zillah of Patna.

2. Also a Lower-roomed House situate, lying, and being at same place.

3. And also a piece or parcel Tenanted Ground situate, lying, and being at Ashopore in Pergunnah Toolbariah in the Zillah of Patna aforesaid.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in a certain cause, on the Equity side of the said Court, wherein Catherine Ross is Plaintiff, and Seth Arratoon Apear is Defendant, on and bearing date the seventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the Creditors of Robert Ross, late of Calcutta deceased, are forthwith required to come in and prove their respective debts before the Master of the said Court at his Office in the Court House, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Decretal Order.

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
Master.

CALCUTTA ;
Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
The 25th February 1862.

REMFRY AND ROGERS,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Proprietors' Capital	...	Government Securities	...
Reserve Fund	...	Dues from Government	...
Cash	...	Cash, including Treasury Balance	...
Other Claims	...	Loans on Deposit of Securities	...
Bank Notes	...	Discount Loans on ditto	...
Post Bills	...	Accounts of Credit on ditto	...
Deposits, viz.—	...	Government Bills discounted	...
Treasury Balance	...	Mint Certificates ditto	...
Other Deposits	...	Mercantile Bills ditto	...
		Dead Stock	...
		Sundries	...

1,07,00,000	0	0	60,77,070	8	0
2,19,873	7	10	18,368	3	9
1,64,407	13	4	2,66,63,323	3	0
1,38,310	1	4	1,08,70,240	0	0
1,73,97,561	0	0	48,80,440	0	0
2,22,645	0	11	2,49,300	0	0
2,41,47,903	13	1	2,95,601	14	0
5,50,45,868	8	0	20,891	12	3
91,02,035	5	1	27,40,318	14	6
			1,92,276	14	3
			9,85,849	14	9

Co. Rs.	5,99,90,701	4	6
Co. Rs.	5,29,90,701	4	6

Published by Order of the Directors,

Wm. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

D. Woods,
Accountant.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of James McKie, of Anness Barber's Lane, in Calcutta, a Clerk in the Office of the Revenue Surveyor to Government, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 17th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Henry Robinson, of Haimmam Lane, in Calcutta, an Engineer in the Service of the East India Railway Company, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 21th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Shirecore, Attorney.

In the matter of Joseph Semon Cohen of Pollock Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of Merchant and Shop-keeper at Rangoon, under the name and style of Joseph Cohen and Co., an Insolvent.

Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Emanuel Jacob Franz, of Boituekanah Street, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business of a Chemist and Druggist, under the style and firm of Franz and Co., an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

In the matter of William Musgrave, late of Meerat, in the Upper Provinces of India, lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Whelhelmina Henrietta Orde, Executrix to the Estate of the late William Henry Orde, deceased, as General Merchants, Commission Agents and Auctioneers, under the Firm of Musgrave and Orde, but now residing at Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Shirecore, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th February 1862.

On Thursday, the 20th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Friday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

On Monday, the 24th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to Court.

On Saturday, the 22nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association
"Limited."

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Monday, 17th March 1862, at noon, for the purpose of deciding as to whether Rupees 1,08,000 of the Reserve Fund shall, as recommended by the Directors, be capitalized, or not, by the issue of 180 new Shares to the present Shareholders in the proportion of one new Share to every five old Shares; and to consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & CO.,

Secretaries,

Calcutta Steam Tug Association Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1862. }

The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, pursuant to Clause 33 of the Articles of Association of the said Company, at the Office of the said Company at No. 6, Church Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to take into consideration the advisability of purchasing the Estates, Plantations, Stock, and Effects of the New Silehar Tea Company "Limited," and should such purchase be deemed advisable for the further purpose of empowering the Directors of this Company to effect the same.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries of the Sylhet and Cachar
Tea Company Limited.
6, Church Lane, Calcutta, February 28, 1862.

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

W. T. SALMON,

Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. Limited.

CALCUTTA;
13-2, Strand,
The 25th February 1862.

Notice.

We have admitted MR. ALFRED DAVIS Partner in our Firm.

JOHN DAVIES AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862.

MR. ISAIAH BIRT BROS is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHN DAVIES, AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HERON AND CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862.

Stolen at Santipore

The following Government Promissory Notes, viz.:-

4 Per Cent., No. 2121, of 1,000	Rs.
5 " " " 79282, of 500	"
5 " " " 79281, of 500	"
5 " " " 16371, of 500	"
5 " " " 6827, of 500	"

the same being the properties of Bissonath Chatterjee, Assistant Overseer, P. W. Department.

Payment of them has been stopped in the Accountant-General's Office.

Notice.

Lost in transmission by Dak first-halves of the following Bank of Bengal Notes, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Nos. 31544, 27172, 13284, 15176, and 14106, for Rupees 100 each.

Lost.

The second-half of Bank of Bengal Notes

No. 12779, for 15 Rupees.

" 25977A, " 10 "

Lost.

Right half of a Bank of Bengal Note, 03586B, for Rupees 25.

GOUR KRISTO KINKER ROY.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER OF CALCUTTA.

No. 42.

The 22nd February 1862.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the Window at one Rupee for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 43.

The 22nd February 1862.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 12th March 1862, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 3rd idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 3rd, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	...	0	6	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	0	8	0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	0	14	0
" 1 "	...	1	0	0

No. 44.

The 24th February 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office, on Sunday, the 2nd March 1862, at 6 P. M. Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *via* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 46.

The 25th February 1862.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Simlah* will be closed on Saturday, the 5th March 1862, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	<i>via</i> Marseilles.	<i>via</i> Southampton.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	Rs.	0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	0 8 0	" 0 8 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	0 14 0	" 0 8 0
" 1 "	"	1 0 0	" 1 0 0
" 2 "	"	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

The 25th February 1862.—The Post-Master of Calcutta begs to remind the Public that from the 1st March next chargeable Parcels will not be received at the Post Office for despatch to any of the Stations situated on the Railway Lines.

Service Parcels or articles intended for transmission per Book Post will be received for despatch as heretofore.

No. 47.

The 28th February 1862.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 19th February reached Bombay at 7-15 A. M. on the 26th idem, and the safe Dāk of the 18th February arrived on the same day at 7-15 A. M., both in time for the Overland Steamer.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office:—

Names of Vessels	Agents.	Intended Departure.	For what Port.	Touching at	REMARKS.
Steamer <i>Burmah</i> .	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.	3rd March 1862	Moulmein ...	Akyab & Rangoon.	
" <i>Simia</i> ...	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	9th " "	Suez ...	Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.	
" <i>Jason</i> ...	Kelly & Co. ...	20th " "	London ...	Madras.	

The 28th February 1862.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II of 1862.

An Act to repeal Act XVIII of 1861 (for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings.)

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council has determined that, although the Duties imposed on Arts, Trades, and Dealings by Act XVIII of 1861 may be equitably adopted as a part of the Financial system of India whenever the exigencies of the State may render it necessary, the said Duties are not now required for the purposes of the Government of India, and may be dispensed with; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XVIII of 1861 is hereby repealed except, so far as it repeals the Regulations and the parts of Regulations of the Madras Code therein mentioned.

M. WYLLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III of 1862.

An Act to amend the law relating to the use of a Government Seal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to adapt the law relating to the use of a Government Seal to the present form of the Government in India; It is enacted as follows:—

Whenever it is required by any Regulation of a local Government, or by any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, that the seal of the East India Com-

pany shall be affixed on behalf or by the authority of the Government to any instrument or document, it shall be lawful if the seal is to be affixed on behalf or by the authority of a local Government, to affix in lieu of the seal of the East India Company a seal bearing the designation of such local Government, or, if the seal is to be affixed on behalf or by the authority of the Government of India, a seal bearing the inscription "Government of India;" and such instrument or document so sealed shall to all intents and purposes be as valid and effectual as if the seal so used had been that of the East India Company.

M. WYLLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV. of 1862.

An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.

WHEREAS the Governor-General of India in Council has, pursuant to the provisions of Act VI of 1839, (relating to the Bank of Bengal), given twelve months' due notice to the Bank of Bengal that the provisions of the said Act as regards the power of the Bank to issue Promissory Notes under Section XXXI of that Act, would be modified as hereinafter appears, and it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act and of Act XXI of 1854 (to amend the law relating to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) and of Act XXVII of 1855 (to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to transact certain business in respect of Government Securities and Shares in the said Banks) as regards the said Bank of Bengal should be re-enacted with certain amendments and modifications

hereafter contained ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I. Act VI of 1839, except in so far as it repeals any prior Charter, Regulation, or Act, and except as to any act or offence done or committed or any liability incurred before this Act shall come into operation, and Acts XXI of 1854 and XXVII of 1855 so far as they relate to the Bank of Bengal, are repealed from and after the coming into operation of this Act.

II. From and after the coming into operation of this Act and notwithstanding the repeal of the said Act VI of 1839, the present and future Proprietors of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal shall continue to be a body corporate by the name of the Bank of Bengal with perpetual succession, and shall continue to possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities incident by Law to a corporation aggregate.

III. All property and securities for property, claims, and demands whatsoever now vested in or held by the said Bank of Bengal under and by virtue of the said Act VI of 1839, shall from and after the coming into operation of this Act be vested and continued in the said Bank of Bengal as and being a body corporate under and by virtue of this Act as aforesaid, and the said Bank of Bengal as such body corporate shall be subject to all debts, demands, claims, and liabilities outstanding against the said Bank at the time of this Act so coming into operation, and no suit or proceeding at Law or in Equity then pending shall cease or abate in consequence of the repeal of the said Act VI of 1839, or of the continuance of the said Bank by virtue of this Act.

IV. The said Bank so continued as aforesaid shall and may sue and be sued by its corporate name aforesaid, and shall and may have and use such common seal as the Directors of the said Bank shall from time to time appoint, and shall be competent as such body corporate to acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally for a term or in perpetuity, any description of property whatever, and to transfer and convey the same.

V. The existing capital of the said Bank now consisting of 2675 shares of Co.'s Rs. 4,000 each, divisible into half and quarter shares, shall continue to be the capital of the said Bank, but shall from and after the coming into operation of this Act consist of 10,700 shares of Rupees 1,000 each, divisible into half and quarter shares, and such capital shall be subject to such increase as next hereinafter mentioned.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, from time to time, as and when they shall deem it expedient so to do, and on such previous notification as they may deem sufficient in that behalf, to increase the said capital and for that purpose to make such orders and directions for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors of the Bank for the time being as to them

may seem fit, and also to allow to the said Proprietors such period to fill up the subscription as to them the said Directors shall seem meet, and also to prescribe in what manner and form the said Proprietors shall subscribe and pay into the said Bank the proportions of new capital which such Proprietors may respectively desire to subscribe, and also to make such orders and directions as to them the said Directors may seem fit, for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up by Proprietors for the time being, in the manner and form so prescribed. Provided always, that the capital of the said Bank, including any increase therein, that may be made under Section XXXVII of this Act, shall not in the whole exceed 30,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each.

VII. It shall be lawful for any Proprietor of any 1,000 Rupees share or shares or of any half or quarter share or shares, in the existing capital or in the new capital so to be created as aforesaid, at any time and from time to time, to surrender such share or shares or half or quarter share or shares or any of them to the Directors of the Bank for the time being, and to demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, consolidated stock to the like amount as represented by the share or shares or half or quarter share or shares so surrendered, and in like manner any Proprietor or other person subscribing for any portion of the new or increased capital under the provisions hereinbefore contained may at his option subscribe for shares or for consolidated stock or partly for shares and partly for stock.

VIII. The consolidated stock aforesaid shall be transferable (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to transfers) in any amount or sum not less than 250 Rupees, and the holder of any share or shares or half or quarter shares or share or of any consolidated stock, shall be a Proprietor of and interested in the capital of the Bank to the extent of the amount of the shares or half or quarter shares or stock so held by him.

IX. A certificate signed by three Directors of the said Bank shall be delivered to the Proprietor of any share or half or quarter shares of the capital of the said Bank, upon demand made by such Proprietor, and any Proprietor of more than one such share or half or quarter share, may at his option demand a certificate for each or one certificate for all his shares, and a receipt shall in like manner on demand be delivered to the Proprietor of any stock, and any Proprietor of stock may at his option demand one receipt for the whole of the stock or separate receipts for any portions of the stock so held by him.

X. The proportion of the capital of the said Bank held by any Proprietor, whether held as shares or as consolidated stock, shall be of the nature of personal estate of such Proprietor.

XI. Shares in the capital shall be transferable by endorsement to be made on the certificates thereof respectively, under the hand of the Proprietor or his Attorney duly authorized,

which endorsement shall specify the name of the person or persons to whom the said transfer shall be made, and consolidated stock shall be transferable by a deed of transfer executed by the Proprietor or his duly authorized Attorney, and in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed. Provided always that no endorsement of a share, certificate, or deed of transfer of stock shall be effectual to transfer any interest in the share or stock until such endorsement or deed of transfer shall have been registered at the Bank of Bengal, and such registration shall have been noted on such endorsement or deed of transfer under the hand of an Officer appointed for that purpose by the Directors of the said Bank. Provided also that every transfer of shares or stock by endorsement or deed of transfer as aforesaid shall be liable to Stamp Duty as a transfer of shares under Clause 19 of the Schedule A to Act XXXVI of 1860, or any future Act imposing a Stamp Duty on transfer of shares.

XII. The registered Proprietors for the time being of the shares and stock into which the capital of the said Bank shall be divided, and no other persons, shall be members of the body corporate hereby continued, and the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any share or stock may be subject in the hands of the registered Proprietor thereof; and when any share or stock is vested in more than one registered Proprietor, such Proprietors shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship. The shares and stock registered in the name of the Governor-General in Council shall be deemed to belong to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XIII. The business of the said Bank shall be managed by nine Directors, of whom (so long as the Government of India shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, or so long as any such arrangement or agreement with the Government as in Section XXIX of this Act mentioned, which has been already entered into or shall hereafter be entered into, shall remain in force) three shall be appointed and removable by the Governor-General of India in Council, and the remaining Directors, and in case the Government shall cease to hold shares or stock in the said Bank and no such arrangement or agreement as aforesaid shall remain in force, all the Directors, shall be elected and be removable by vote of a general meeting of the Proprietors.

XIV. The persons who at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be Directors of the said Bank, shall continue to be Directors of the said Bank, subject to removal as aforesaid and to the provisions hereinafter contained.

XV. Two of the six Directors elected and to be elected by the said Proprietors shall in rotation go out of office on the second Monday in the month of December in every year, on which day a general meeting of Proprietors shall be held for the election of two Directors in their stead. Provided always that

any Directors going out by rotation as aforesaid shall not be re-eligible at the election which takes place thereupon. Provided also that the rotation existing at the time of this Act coming into operation shall continue to be observed.

XVI. *Clause 1.*—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a Director by election of the Proprietors, who shall not be a Proprietor in his own right and unincumbered of shares or stock to the amount of twelve thousand Rupees at the least of the capital of the said Bank, or who shall be a Director or Agent or Manager of any other Bank or Branch Bank within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or who shall be a partner of or managing agent for or shall hold a power of procuration from any such Director, Agent, or Manager.

Clause 2.—No two persons who shall be partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom shall be the general agent of, or shall hold a power of procuration from, a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as Directors at the same time.

XVII. In case of the death, resignation, or absence from Calcutta for more than three calendar months, or disqualification under the preceding Section, or removal as aforesaid of any Director elected or to be elected by the said Proprietors, the other Directors shall, within fifteen days after such death, removal, or resignation, call a special general meeting, of the Proprietors for the purpose of choosing a successor to the Director so dead, resigned, absent, disqualified, or removed, and such successor shall come into the same place in the rotation above-mentioned, in which the deceased, removed, absent, or disqualified Director was.

XVIII. At general meetings of the Proprietors, whether ordinary or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any share or stock acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered six months at the least before the time of such meeting.

XIX. At all such general meetings, the Proprietors shall vote according to the following scale:—

4 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each or consolidated Stock amounting to 4,000 shall entitle to	1 Vote.
20 Shares or consolidated stock	
ditto ditto Rs. 20,000	2 Votes.
40 " ditto ditto " 40,000	3 "
60 " ditto ditto " 60,000	4 "
80 " ditto ditto " 80,000	5 "
120 " ditto ditto " 120,000	6 "
160 " ditto ditto " 160,000	7 "

and no Proprietor shall be entitled to more than seven votes. Provided also that when any share

or stock shall be held by joint registered Proprietors, the Proprietor whose name shall appear first in the Register as one of the holders of such share or stock, shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof and to receive notices as if he were sole Proprietor thereof.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, so long as the Government shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, to give a proxy in writing signed by one of the Secretaries to Government, to any person whom the Governor-General in Council may appoint to attend any general meeting of the Proprietors, and the holder of such proxy shall be entitled to give seven votes upon all matters or questions that may be submitted to such meeting, excepting upon the election or removal of such Directors as are elected by the said Proprietors.

XXI. Any Proprietor entitled to vote at any general meeting may give a proxy in writing either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his Attorney duly authorized, to any other Proprietor, and such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting and shall entitle the person, to whom it is given, to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy. Proxies existing and in force at the time of this Act coming into operation shall continue in force any thing herein contained notwithstanding.

XXII. At the first meeting of the Directors in every year, they shall choose a President from among themselves, and whether the office of President shall become vacant, they shall at their next meeting choose a successor for the remainder of the current year, and during any vacancy or in the absence of the President, the senior Director in rotation shall be Vice President for the time, and such President or Vice President shall have the casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes at meetings either of Directors or Proprietors.

XXIII. The persons for the time being holding the office of Secretary and Treasurer or of Secretary alone, or of Deputy Secretary of the said Bank, are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer Government securities, Railway shares, certificates and Bonded Warehouse warrants, and other documents of title in goods standing in the name of the Bank, and to draw, accept, and endorse Bills of Exchange, Bank Post Bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank, and to sign all other accounts, receipts, and documents connected with such business.

XXIV. The seal of the said Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of three Directors, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness, and unless so signed by three Directors such instrument shall be of no validity.

XXV. The Directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants, as may be necessary to conduct the business of the said Bank, and to remove any

officer, clerk, or servant of the said Bank, and to fix the salaries of such officers, clerks, and servants.

XXVI. No person who shall hold the office of Secretary and Treasurer, Deputy Secretary, Head Accountant, or Khazanchi of the said Bank, shall directly or indirectly engage in any other commercial business, either on his own account individually or jointly with others, or as agent for any other persons, or act as a broker; and every person appointed to any one or more of the said offices shall give such security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty as they shall think sufficient. Provided that the security to be given by any Secretary or Treasurer shall be for not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

XXVII. The business of the said Bank of Bengal shall consist in lending on Government Securities and shares in Railways the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by Government, and on goods, wares, and merchandize not of a perishable kind, in drawing, discounting, buying, and selling Bills of Exchange, and other negotiable securities payable in Her Majesty's Indian Territories and not elsewhere; in granting Post Bills payable in Her Majesty's Indian Territories to order or otherwise than to bearer on demand; in buying and selling gold and silver bullion; in making investments in securities of the Government of India or in loans or Bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India or in debentures of Railways guaranteed by the Government of India; in receiving deposits; in opening cash accounts and credits; in transacting pecuniary Agency business on commission; and in selling property or securities deposited in the Bank as security for loans and not redeemed, or property or securities recovered by the Bank in satisfaction of debts and claims.

XXVIII. In addition to drawing, buying, and selling Bills of Exchange and granting Post Bills payable in India, it shall be lawful for the Bank to draw Bills of Exchange and grant letters of credit payable out of India for the use of their Constituents in the Agency Department, and to buy Bills of Exchange payable out of India for the purpose of remitting funds to meet such Bills or Letters of Credit.

XXIX. It shall also be lawful for the said Bank through their Directors, under any arrangement or agreement with the Governor-General of India in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to take over and transact any part of the business of or hitherto carried on at the General Treasury (or in the Department of the Accountant General at Fort William), and to superintend, manage, and become agents for the issue, payment, and exchange of Government Currency Notes under Act XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency) or any Act which may hereafter be passed in relation to the Paper Currency of the Government of India, and to pay the amount of such Government Currency Notes in silver to the holders thereof on presentation

and demand, and the Directors of the said Bank shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor-General in Council as to the terms of remuneration on which such business in relation to the General Treasury, Accountant General's Department, and Government Paper Currency shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank on behalf of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXX. The Directors of the said Bank shall not make any loan or advance on shares or consolidated stock of the said Bank, nor on mortgage, or in any other manner on the security of any lands, houses, or immovable property or the title deeds relating thereto.

XXXI. The Directors of the said Bank shall cause the books of the said Bank to be balanced on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in every year, or at such other periods as shall from time to time be determined by the Directors, and a settlement of the balance at every such period signed by a majority of the Directors shall be forthwith transmitted to one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and the Governor-General of India in Council so long as the Government shall hold shares or stock in the said Bank, or so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been or shall hereafter be entered into shall remain in force, shall at all times be entitled to require of the said Directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any documents of the said Bank, and the said Directors shall comply with every such requisition.

XXXII. An account of the profits of the said Bank shall be taken half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year, or at such other periods as may from time to time be determined on by the Directors, and a dividend thereof shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the Directors of the said Bank, on the basis of the actual profits made by the said Bank during the six calendar months preceding the day up to which such half-yearly account shall be taken, provided that the said Directors shall in their discretion have power to set apart such portion of the said profits as they may deem expedient to be added to the reserve fund against contingencies.

XXXIII. On the 1st Monday of the month of August in every year, a general meeting of the Proprietors of the capital of the said Bank shall be held, at which the Directors of the said Bank shall submit to the said Proprietors a statement of affairs of the said Bank made up to the preceding 30th of June or to such other day as may be determined on by the Directors.

XXXIV. At the first general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held after the coming of this Act into operation, one or more Auditors for the current year may be elected by a majority of votes at such meeting, and in like manner an Auditor may be elected at the first general meeting of the Proprietors in each current year.

XXXV. Any three of the Directors or any ten Proprietors of the said Bank, may at any time convene a special general meeting of the Proprietors upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting and of the purpose for which the same shall be convened as well to the Directors of the said Bank for the time being, as also by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

XXXVI. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, from time to time to form business agencies and to establish branch Banks at such places as they may deem advantageous to the interests of the Bank with full power to the said Directors to appoint during pleasure such agents, clerks, and servants and either with or without local Boards of Directors or management and under such regulations, restrictions, and conditions as to them may seem fit, and from time to time to vary such regulations, restrictions, and conditions, and the said Agents and other Officers shall give such security for their good behaviour as the Directors may require, and it shall also be lawful for the Directors from time to time, under any arrangements or agreements with the Governor-General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, to provide for the conduct and transaction by any such branch Bank or Banks of any part of the business of or hitherto conducted at the local Government Treasuries and for the superintendence, management, and agency of the land issue, payment, and exchange of any Government Currency Notes, provided that such arrangements and all regulations and directions given by the said Directors to the Agents or Managers of such branch Banks, touching the management thereof or the description of business to be undertaken thereby, shall not contain anything inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any By-laws, Regulations, or orders which may be in force for the time being under the 40th Section of this Act.

XXXVII. It shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Bank, from time to time, to enter into negotiations for and to purchase and take over the capital, assets, and business of any other Bank within Her Majesty's Indian Territories, of which the capital is divided into shares, and to grant and allot to the Shareholders or Proprietors in such Bank in full of their respective right, title, and interest in such capital, assets and business a sufficient number of shares in the capital stock of the said Bank of Bengal (which number shall be determined by the Directors) and for that purpose to increase the capital stock of the said Bank by the issue of such number of shares as may be so determined on. The Shareholders or Proprietors of the purchased Bank to whom such new shares shall be allotted, shall be proprietors of the Bank of Bengal and be in all respects in the same position as if they had respectively subscribed and paid for the shares so allotted to them. Provided always that the business so purchased shall after the purchase be carried on by the said Bank of Bengal with, and subject to, the several restrictions contained in this Act.

XXXVIII. If any of the said Proprietors shall become indebted to the said Bank, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to withhold payment of the dividends on the share or shares or consolidated stock of such Proprietor registered as his own property, and not as held in trust or as executor or administrator, until payment of such debt, and to apply such dividends towards payment thereof, and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given either to such Proprietor, or his constituted agent or by public advertisement in the *Calcutta Gazette*, it shall be lawful for the said Bank to refuse registration of the transfer of any such share or shares or stock of such Proprietor, until payment of such debt, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the space of six calendar months after such notice, to advertise for public sale and to sell such share or shares or stock or so many or so much as may be necessary and to apply the proceeds thereof towards payment of such debt, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying over the surplus, if any, to such Proprietor or to his lawful representative.

XXXIX. Where by the death of any Proprietor his share or shares or stock shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognize any legal representatives of such deceased Proprietor other than a person who has taken out Probate to the Will or Letters of Administration to the estate of such deceased Proprietor from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, or who has obtained a certificate in respect of the estate of such deceased Proprietor under Act XXVII of 1860, (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), describing such shares or stock, from a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency of Fort William.

XL. It shall be lawful for the Directors for the time being of the said Bank to make and pass Bye-laws, Regulations, and orders for the good government, and in reference to the mode of conducting the business of the Bank, and such Regulations and orders from time to time to modify, rescind, and vary, and it shall further be lawful for the Proprietors of the said Bank at any general meeting, whether ordinary or special, to pass resolutions and frame and from time to time rescind and vary Bye-laws and Rules for the direction of the affairs of the Bank, and the same shall be binding on the Directors and Officers and on the Proprietors of the Bank, until rescinded or varied at any subsequent general meeting, provided always that no Bye-law, Regulation, or order, or alteration or rescission of any Bye-law, Regulation, or order, whether passed by the Directors or by the Proprietors at a general meeting, shall be of any validity except in so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act, and shall be approved by the Governor-General of India in Council, such approval to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India.

XLI. In the construction of this Act words in the singular number shall include the plural, words in the plural shall include the singular, and words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine, except where the contrary appears by the context.

XLII. This Act shall come into operation on Commencement the 1st day of March 1862. of Act.

M. WILKIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V. OF 1862.

An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, of Moneys payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1861 (*An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment and exchange of Government Currency Notes and certain business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasuries*) the Bank of Bengal has entered into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council through the Governor General of India in Council that so much of the business hitherto generally transacted at the General Treasury of the Government at the Presidency of Fort William, as consists in receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government and the Government of Bengal, shall be carried on and transacted by the said Bank, subject to the provisions of the said agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Bank by the Governor-General in Council, or any of the Officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf.

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has given notice in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at Calcutta shall, from and after the 1st day of March 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal.

And whereas the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay are in treaty with the Governor in Council of Madras and the Governor in Council of Bombay respectively, for the purpose of entering into similar agreements, and it is probable that such agreements will be shortly executed, and that similar notice to that hereinbefore mentioned will be given by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay in regard to the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

And whereas divers promissory notes and negotiable securities and other obligations for the payment of money made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Governor-General of India in Council, the Governor of Madras in Council, and the Governor of Bombay in Council respectively, on behalf of the East India Company and of the Secretary of State for India in Council, are made payable at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, the

General Treasury at Madras, and the General Treasury at Bombay respectively.

And whereas divers other securities and obligations are made payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to the said Governor General in Council, or to the Governors in Council of Madras or of Bombay at the said General Treasuries of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively.

It is therefore enacted as follows:—

I. On and after the 1st day of March 1862,

On and after 1st March 1862, all sums payable by or to Government to be payable at the Bank of Bengal instead of at the General Treasury at Calcutta.

and until the expiration of fourteen days after notice shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Governor-General of India in Council that the Treasury of the Government will be no longer held at the Bank of Bengal, all sums payable by or

to the Secretary of State for India in Council or by or to the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, shall be payable by or to the Secretary of State in Council or by or to the Governor-General of India in Council or the Government of Bengal respectively, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, at the Bank of Bengal instead of at the General Treasury at Calcutta.

II. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, security, or obligation for

Presentment of Promissory Notes, &c., at the Bank of Bengal.

payment or for any other purpose at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal would, before the said 1st day of March 1862, have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose at the Bank of Bengal shall be necessary or sufficient, as the case may be on and after the said 1st day of March 1862, and until the expiration of fourteen days after such notice as in the 1st Section mentioned shall have been given.

III. If the Governors in Council of Madras

Payment at the Banks of Madras and Bombay of sums payable by or to Government at the General Treasuries at Madras and Bombay.

and of Bombay respectively shall give notice in the *Government Gazette* of their Presidencies respectively that the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively have entered into agreements or arrangements with the

Secretary of State for India in Council through the said Governors in Council, for the purposes mentioned in the Preamble of this Act, under the provisions of the said Act XXIV of 1861, and that from and after a date to be specified in such notice, the Treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of Her Majesty's Indian Government at Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be established at the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively, all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor of Madras in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council at the General Treasury at Madras or at the General Treasury at Bombay respectively, shall from and after the date specified in such notice, and until the expiration of fourteen days after notice shall have been given by the said Governors in Council respectively that the Treasury of the Government will be no longer held at those Banks respectively, be payable by or to the Secretary of State in

Council, or by or to the Governor of Madras in Council, or by or to the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, at the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay respectively, instead of at the General Treasury at Madras or the General Treasury at Bombay.

IV. In such case, whenever presentment of

Presentment of Promissory Notes, &c., at the Banks of Madras and Bombay.

any promissory note, security, or obligation for payment or for any other purpose, at the General Treasuries at Madras or Bombay respectively, would have been necessary or sufficient, if such notice had not been given and this Act had not been passed, presentment for such purpose, at the Banks of Madras and Bombay respectively, shall be necessary or sufficient, as the case may be, on and after the date specified in such notice by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively, and until the expiration of fourteen days after such notice as aforesaid that the said Treasury will be no longer held at those Banks respectively shall have been given.

V. Nothing in this Act shall render necessary

Proviso as to presentment at the several Banks.

the presentment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, of any security or other obligation which it would not have been necessary to present at the General Treasuries of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, if this Act had not been passed.

M. WYLLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient that in certain cases

Preamble.

offenders should be liable, under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, to the punishment of whipping; It is enacted as follows:—

I. In addition to the punishments described in Section

Whipping added to the punishments described in Section 53 of the Penal Code.

53 of the Indian Penal Code, offenders are also liable to whipping under the provisions of the said Code.

Offences punishable with whipping.

II. Whoever commits any of the following offences may be punished with whipping, that is to say:—

1. Giving false evidence, as defined in Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of a capital offence, as defined in Section 194 of the said Code.

3. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment, as defined in Section 195 of the said Code.

4. Falsely charging any person with having committed an unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 of the said Code.

5. Assaulting or using criminal force to any woman with intent to outrage her modesty, as defined in Section 354 of the said Code.

6. Rape, as defined in Section 375 of the said Code.

7. Unnatural offences, as defined in Section 377 of the said Code.

8. Theft, as defined in Section 378 of the said Code.

9. Theft in a building, tent, or vessel, as defined in Section 380 of the said Code.

10. Theft by a Clerk or servant, as defined in Section 381 of the said Code.

11. Theft after preparation for causing death or hurt, as defined in Section 382 of the said Code.

12. Extortion by threat, as defined in Section 388 of the said Code.

13. Putting a person in fear of accusation in order to commit extortion, as defined in Section 389 of the said Code.

14. Robbery or Dacoity, as defined in Sections 390 and 391 of the said Code.

15. Attempting to commit Robbery, as defined in Section 393 of the said Code.

16. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394 of the said Code.

17. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 of the said Code.

18. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a Dacoity, as defined in Section 412 of the said Code.

19. Habitually dealing in stolen property, as defined in Section 413 of the said Code.

20. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, as defined in Sections 443 and 445 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping.

21. Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking by night, as defined in Sections 444 and 446 of the said Code, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with whipping.

22. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 of the said Code.

23. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 466 of the said Code.

24. Forgery of a document, as defined in Section 467 of the said Code.

25. Forgery for the purpose of cheating, as defined in Section 468 of the said Code.

26. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, as defined in Section 469 of the said Code.

III. In the case of an adult, that is, of a person who appears to be more than sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall not exceed fifty stripes.

In the case of a youth, that is, of a person who appears to be not more than sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall not exceed ten stripes.

No female shall be punished with whipping.

IV. The punishment of whipping may be in addition to, or in substitution of, any other punishment to which offenders are liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code for any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned. Provided that no person who may be sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to Penal Servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years, shall be also punished with whipping.

V. The first five Sections of this Act shall be read and construed as part of the Indian Penal Code.

VI. A sentence of whipping, passed by any Court superior to the Magistrate of a District, may be either in addition to or in substitution of any punishment to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Penal Code. A sentence of whipping passed by any other Court or Officer shall be in substitution of the punishment to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the said Code. No sentence of whipping shall be passed by any Officer inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, unless he shall have been expressly empowered by the Government to pass such sentences.

What Courts empowered to sentence whipping in addition to, and what Courts only in substitution for, any other punishment.

Officers inferior to Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class not to pass sentence of whipping unless expressly empowered by Government.

VII. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court.

VIII. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted on the bare back with a cat of nine-tails, and in the case of a youth it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or of an Officer authorized to exercise any of the powers of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

IX. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or if not in fit state of health, unless it appears to the Justice of the Peace or other Officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment; and if, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, execution shall be stayed. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

X. In any case in which, under the preceding Section of this Act, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it, and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of the offender, or sentence him in lieu of whipping to imprisonment for any period in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence; provided that the whole period of imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender is liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

XI. Sections VI to XI of this Act, both inclusive, shall be read and construed as part of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Construction.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the Penal Code, as it was originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, flogging was not placed in the list of punishments. Corporal punishment had then recently been abolished in Bengal, except as a means of enforcing jail discipline; and, although it continued to be a legal punishment in Madras and Bombay, and might also be inflicted on European British Subjects in any part of India, under the Statute 9th, Geo. IV. c. 74, the Commissioners, while admitting that in some cases it was a proper punishment, were unwilling to advise the Government to retrace its steps, and to re-establish throughout India a practice which had already been discontinued in one of its Provinces.

In 1844, corporal punishment was revived in Bengal in cases of petty larceny, and in all cases in which the offenders were of tender years; and in 1858, in consequence of the destruction of jails during the mutiny, this punishment was extended for two years to other crimes.

In every Non-Regulation Province which has been added to the British Empire, corporal punishment has been introduced.

Therefore, up to the date on which the Penal Code came into operation, flogging was legal punishment in certain cases in all parts of India, and for all classes of offenders.

The Select Committee, to whom the Penal Code was referred by the Legislative Council, included flogging among the punishments to be provided by the Code, but it was struck out as the Bill passed through the Committee of the whole Council, because it was thought that local Officers and the public should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions as to the expediency of adopting this mode of punishment, and that the passing of the Code should not be delayed on that account. At the same time a Select Committee was appointed to report on the punishment of flogging, and to prepare such Bill as they might consider necessary.

In due time the Committee submitted a Bill, providing that the punishment of flogging should be inflicted under certain restrictions in the case of degrading offences, and this Bill, considerably modified in its details, was eventually passed by the Council, but did not receive the Governor-General's assent.

The Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes passed in the last Session of Parliament provide for the punishment, by whipping, of persons under sixteen years of age for larceny, felony, and other crimes.

The present Bill is framed on the principle of that passed by the Legislative Council, but differs somewhat in details.

The word whipping has been substituted for flogging, as being more in accordance with the language of the Acts of Parliament and more suitable to the kind of punishment it is proposed to inflict, and the mode in which it is to be inflicted.

The crimes for which it is proposed that the punishment of whipping may be awarded are the same as those to which it was made applicable by the former Bill, with the addition of Dacoity.

The award of whipping as a punishment is in no case obligatory on the Court before which an offender is convicted of any of these crimes. It is left to the discretion of the Court to pass a sentence of whipping or not according to circumstances. The punishment may be awarded by any Court, or by any Magistrate not being inferior to a Subordinate Magistrate of the first-class. It is thought that any Officer who has been deemed fit to award a sentence of imprisonment up to six months, and fine up to two hundred Rupees, may safely be entrusted with the discretion to award a sentence of whipping.

Except in cases in which juvenile offenders are concerned, the cat-of-nine-tails is substituted for the rattan, and the punishment is limited to fifty stripes on the bare back. It is believed that a whipping inflicted in this manner on an adult while equally

efficacious for its immediate purpose, is less likely to be injurious in its effects than flogging with a rattan. Juvenile offenders, it is proposed, may be punished, as under the Law of 1844, with not more than ten stripes of a light rattan in the way of school discipline.

A Clause is added to provide that where, in consequence of the unfitness of the offender to undergo the punishment, no part of a sentence of whipping is carried into execution, it may be commuted to imprisonment: but when such a sentence is partially carried into execution, it is not intended that the remainder of the punishment shall, at any future time, be inflicted, or that any other punishment shall be inflicted in lieu thereof. The attendance of a Magistrate at all times, and of a Medical Officer whenever practicable, is provided for.

The Bill does not affect the existing Laws relating to corporal punishment for offences against Jail discipline, or for offences not provided for in the Indian Penal Code.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

The 5th February 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the Boards of Revenue and the Local Agents in the Presidency of

Fort William in Bengal and the Presidency of Fort Saint George, from the duties imposed on them by Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code (for the due appropriation of the Rents and produce of Lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, Colleges, and other purposes, for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Seraps, Kuttras, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Nuzzool Property or Escheats), and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code (for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and Colleges, or other public purposes; for the maintenance and repair of Bridges, Choultries, or Chattrams, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of Escheats), so far as those duties embrace the superintendence of lands granted for the support of Mosques or Hindoo Temples and for other religious uses, the appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of such religious establishments, the repair and preservation of buildings connected therewith, and the appointment of trustees or managers thereof, or involve any connexion with the management of such religious establishments; and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes; It is enacted as follows:—

1. So much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and so much Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code as relate to endowments for the support of Mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes, are repealed

II. As soon as possible after the passing of this Act the Government shall determine, in respect to each and every such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment mentioned in the Preamble of this Act and now under the superintendence of the Board of Revenue, whether the said Mosque, Temple, or establishment shall be left to the management of the present Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or whether special provision shall be made for the management thereof.

III. Whenever the Government shall determine that any such religious establishment shall be left to the management of the present Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, it shall declare the same by Notification in the *Official Gazette*, and thereupon the Board of Revenue or the Local Agents, acting under the authority of the said Board, shall transfer to the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents all landed or other property now under the superintendence or in the possession of the said Board or Local Agents, and belonging to such religious establishment, except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act: and the powers and responsibilities of the Board and the Local Agents in respect to such religious establishments, and to all lands and other property so transferred, except as above, and except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board or Agents previous to such transfer, shall cease and determine.

IV. The rights, powers, and responsibilities of Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents to whom the superintendence of the lands and other property of any such religious establishment is transferred in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section of this Act, as well as the conditions of their appointment, election, and removal, shall be the same as if this Act had not been passed, except in respect of the liability to be sued under Section X of this Act, and except in respect of the authority of the said Board and Local Agents given by the said Regulations over such establishment, and over such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, which authority is hereby determined and repealed.

V. Whenever the Government shall determine that special provision shall be made for the superintendence of any such religious establishment, it shall once for all appoint for that purpose a Committee of management consisting of three or more persons who, in respect to such religious establishment and to all the lands and other property belonging thereto and to all persons employed in connexion therewith, shall, except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act, exercise all the powers vested by the said Regulations in the Board of Revenue and the Local Agents, and shall perform all the duties now imposed by Law on the said Board and Agents.

VI. The Members of the said Committee shall be appointed from among persons professing the religion for the purposes of which the establishment was founded or is now maintained, and in accordance, so far as can be ascertained, with the general wishes of those who are interested in the maintenance of such establishment. The appointment of the Committee shall be notified in the *Official Gazette*.

VII. Every Member of a Committee appointed as above shall hold his office for life unless removed for misconduct or unfitness, and no such Member shall be removed except by an order of the Civil Court as hereinafter provided.

VIII. Any vacancy which may occur among the Members of a Committee of management appointed as above shall be filled up by the remaining Members, and if any vacancy shall not be filled up within three months after it has occurred, the Civil Court, on the application of any person whatever, may order that the vacancy be forthwith filled up by the remaining Members, and, if this order be not complied with, may appoint a Member to fill the said vacancy.

IX. Immediately on the appointment of a Committee of Management as above provided, for the superintendence of any such religious establishment and for the management of its affairs, the Board of Revenue or the Local Agents acting under the authority of the said Board shall transfer to the said Committee all landed or other property now under the superintendence or in the possession of the said Board or Local Agents and belonging to the said religious establishment except as provided in Sections XIII and XV of this Act, and thereupon the powers and responsibilities of the Board and the Local Agents in respect to such religious establishment, and to all lands and other property so transferred except as above, and except as regards acts done and liabilities incurred by the said Board or Agents previous to such transfer shall cease and determine.

X. Any person or persons interested in any such Mosque, Temple, or religious establishment, or in the case of breach of performance of the worship or of the services thereof, or of the trusts relating thereto, may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the Civil Court the Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents of such Mosque, Temple, or establishment, or the Members of any Committee appointed under this Act, or any of them, for any breach of trust, neglect of duty, or misfeasance committed by such Trustee, Manager, Superintendent, or by such Member of a Committee, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the Civil Court may direct the specific performance of any act by such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents or by such Member of a Committee and may decree damages and costs against them, and may also direct the removal of all or any of such Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents or of any such Member of a Committee.

XI. The interest required in order to entitle a

Nature of interest person to sue under the last preceding Section need not be a pecuniary, or a direct or immediate, interest or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Any person having a right of attendance, or having been in the habit of attending at the performance of the worship or services of any Mosque, Temple, or religious endowment, or of partaking in the benefit of any distribution of alms, shall be deemed to be a person interested within the meaning of the last preceding Section.

XII. No suit or proceeding before any Civil

No Civil suit to affect Criminal proceedings. Court under this Section shall in any way affect or interfere with any proceeding in a Criminal Court for Criminal breach of trust under the Indian Penal Code.

XIII. In any case in which lands have been

Provision for cases in which the endowments are partly for religious and partly for secular purposes. granted for the support of establishments partly of a religious and partly of a secular character, or in which the endowments made for the support of an establishment are appropriated partly to religious and partly to secular uses, the Board of Revenue, before transferring to any Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or to any Committee of Management appointed as aforesaid shall determine what portion, if any, of the said lands or other property shall remain under the superintendence of the said Board for application to secular uses, and what portion shall be transferred to the superintendence of the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or of the said Committee, and also what annual amount, if any, shall be charged on the lands or other property which may be so transferred to the superintendence of the said Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents, or of the said Committee, and made payable to the said Board or to the Local Agents for secular uses as aforesaid. In every such case the provisions of this Act shall take effect only in respect to such lands and other property as may be so transferred.

XIV. After the passing of this Act it shall

Government henceforth not to undertake charge of property for support of any Mosque, Temple, &c. not be lawful for the Government, or for any Officer of the Government, to undertake or resume the superintendence of any lands or other property granted for the support of or otherwise belonging to any Mosque, Hindoo Temple, or other religious establishment, or to take any part in the management or appropriation of endowments made for the maintenance of any such establishment, or to nominate or appoint any Trustees, Managers, or Superintendents thereof, or to be in any way concerned therewith.

XV. Nothing in this Act shall be held to affect

Nothing in this Act to prevent Government preserving remarkable or ancient buildings, &c. the provisions of the said Regulations except in so far as they relate to Mosques, Hindoo Temples, and other religious establishments, or to prevent the Government from taking such steps as it may deem necessary under the provisions of the said Regulations, to prevent injury to and preserve buildings remarkable for their antiquity or for their historical or architectural value or required for the convenience of the public.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has long been the avowed policy of the Government of India to divest itself of all direct concern with the management of religious endowments, but the obligations imposed on its Officers by law in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras present difficulties which have hitherto, as far as regards those Presidencies, prevented the full accomplishment of this purpose.

The subject has given rise to much correspondence to which it is not necessary more particularly to advert. It may suffice to state that the Secretary of State in his Despatch, dated the 16th July 1860, reviewing the more recent proceedings of the Government of India relative to "the repeal of those provisions of the Bengal and Madras Codes by which the general superintendence of the endowments for the support of Mosques and Temples is vested in the Revenue Officers of Government," expressed an opinion "that all that is requisite is an Act on the principle of Act No. X of 1840 in regard to the Temple of Juggernath, repealing the existing enactments on the subject, and transferring the entire superintendence of the institutions to their respective Trustees, provision being made for an appeal by suit in the ordinary way to the established Courts of Justice in all disputes relating to the appointment and succession to the management of Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions, and to the control and application of their funds."

Previous to this expression of opinion by the Secretary of State, a Bill had been brought into the Legislative Council early in 1860, simply repealing Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code, and reserving the jurisdiction now exercised, or which but for those Regulations might have been exercised, by Courts of Justice, in enforcing the due execution or administration of any trust or endowment, and in securing the due appointment or succession to the management thereof.

To this proposed measure two objections have been made. *First*, that by the repeal of the Regulations above cited, the Government is relieved of all concern in the management, not only of all religious endowments, but also of other trusts not of a religious character, which those Regulations impose on it, and which it is not desirable that it should be relieved of. *Second*, that a sudden and abrupt relinquishment by Government of the guardianship of the property of religious and charitable endowments which it has so long managed on behalf of the public, without making due provision for their future management, would be unjust.

Concurring in these objections, I have endeavoured to frame this Bill so as to carry out the object proposed by the Secretary of State, without interfering with the provisions of the existing law so far as they define the duty of Government and its Officers in respect to public property not connected with religious endowments, and at the same time to provide for the due supervision of religious endowments which are now managed by the Government and its Officers, but from which they will henceforth be disconnected.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON.

The 15th February 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon within two months :—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to affidavits, affirmations, and solemn declarations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons making affidavit or solemn affirmation intended to be used in the Courts of Judicature constituted by Royal Charter, and in other Courts in British India, to swear or solemnly affirm to the truth of the same before any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ or before any of the Officers hereinafter enumerated; and to give greater facilities for the taking and receiving of affidavits and affirmations within the said territories, and to authorize the taking of solemn declarations in certain cases; It is enacted as follows :—

I. From and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for any Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ in British India, whether within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not, whenever he shall be thereto required, or whenever he shall think it necessary, to administer any oath, or to take any affidavit or affirmation from any person whomsoever, for the purpose of or in relation to any action, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, pending or about to be brought in or before any Court of Judicature in British India, whether established by Royal Charter or not; provided that in every such affidavit or affirmation there shall be expressed the name of the party making the same and the place of his abode.

Any Government Officer in Civil employ may administer oaths and take affidavits in relation to matters pending in or about to be brought before Supreme Courts.

II. The affidavit, when the party making the same shall swear to the truth thereof upon oath, and the jurat thereof, may be in the form first set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed; and the affirmation, when the party making the same shall not swear but shall affirm to the truth thereof, may be in the form secondly set forth in the said Schedule; and such forms, when used, shall, in all cases and in all Courts in British India, be deemed sufficient. Provided that it shall not be deemed necessary to make use of either of the said forms, and that no affidavit or affirmation which would be otherwise sufficient shall be deemed insufficient by reason only of the same not having been made in either of the said forms.

III. Every affidavit and affirmation taken under this Act shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any Court in British India and before any of the Judges and Officers thereof, in or in relation to

any action, suit, cause, matter, or proceeding, civil or criminal, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court or by any person duly commissioned or authorized by such Court to take such affidavit or affirmation, and shall be filed and dealt with accordingly.

IV. In all suits or matters now pending or hereafter to be brought in any Court of Justice in British India (whether established by Royal Charter or not), it shall be lawful for the Court to receive, in the manner and for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, any affidavit or affirmation or answer or allegation or pleading required to be made on oath or affirmation, purporting to have been sworn or made before any Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, or before any Ambassador, Consul, or Resident, or before any Officer who now is, or hereafter may be, by law authorized to administer an oath or take an affirmation at any place in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, or in any Foreign Kingdom, State, or Country; and such affidavit or affirmation, answer, allegation, or pleading shall and may be received, read, and made use of in and before any of the said Courts, or before any Judge or Officer thereof, in like manner, and shall be of the same force and effect as an affidavit or affirmation taken in or before such Court.

V. And whereas it may be necessary and proper, in many cases not herein specified, to require confirmation of statements or allegations or of written instruments, proof of debts, or of the execution of wills, deeds, or other matters, it is therefore enacted that it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or Covenanted Officer in Civil employ, or Officer who now is, or who hereafter may be, by law authorized to administer an oath, or to receive a solemn affirmation in British India, to take and receive the solemn declaration, affidavit, or affirmation, of any person voluntarily making the same before him, in the first, second, or third form in the Schedule hereto annexed; or in some other form expressing that the said solemn declaration, affidavit, or affirmation is made in pursuance of or by virtue of this Act.

VI. Any document purporting to be an affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, and to have been sworn, affirmed, or made before any Court, Judge, Magistrate, Officer, or other person hereby authorized to take or receive the same, may be admitted and used without proof of any seal or signature thereto, or of the official character of any person.

VII. Any such document shall be deemed to be a document purporting to be made by a public servant in his official capacity within the meaning and for the purposes of the 466th Section of the Indian Penal Code.

VIII. Any affidavit or affirmation made or taken under the 1st or 4th Section of this Act shall be deemed to be evidence within the meaning and for the purposes of the 193rd, 194th, 195th, and 196th Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

IX. Any voluntary declaration, affidavit, or affirmation made under the 5th Section of this Act shall be deemed to be evidence within

Affidavit, &c., purporting to have been sworn before any Court or any Ambassador or person authorized to administer an oath in the British Dominions or in any Foreign Country may be received and read.

Officer in Civil employ or authorized to administer an oath in India, may take affidavits of persons voluntarily making the same.

A document purporting to be an affidavit, &c., duly sworn, admissible without further proof.

Forged documents.

False affidavits, &c.

False Declarations, &c.

the meaning and for the purposes of the 199th and 200th Sections of the Indian Penal Code.

X. And whereas it is necessary to make separate provision for the trial of offences committed in regard to affidavits, affirmations, or declarations made under this Act, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to which the provisions of the Penal Code do not extend; it is enacted as follows:—Whoever shall within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca forge any document purporting to be an affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, and to have been sworn, affirmed, or made before any Court, Judge, Magistrate, Officer, or other person authorized to take or receive the same, or a seal or signature to any such document, or shall tender in evidence or fraudulently or dishonestly use as genuine any such forged document or any such document with a false or counterfeit seal or signature thereto, or to the jurat thereof, or to any statement made therein or thereon for the purpose of authenticating such document, knowing such document to be forged, or such seal or signature to be false or counterfeit, shall, on conviction, be liable to transportation for a term of seven years, or to penal servitude for a term of four years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three years.

XI. Whoever shall, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca wilfully make before any Judge or other Officer or person hereby authorized to take the same, any oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, knowing such oath, affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration to be false in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and any person, who, within the said Settlement, shall wilfully use, or tender in evidence, or in confirmation of any allegation or statement, any such affidavit, affirmation, or solemn declaration, whether sworn or made within the territories aforesaid, or without the said territories, knowing the same to be untrue in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed perjury.

XII. Every accessory before the fact to any offence under the 10th or 11th Section of this Act, may be indicted, tried, and dealt with by any Court having jurisdiction over him for the commission of his offence in the place in which it was committed, or may be indicted, tried, and dealt with in the same manner as if his offence had been committed in the place in which he may be apprehended and be in custody, or in the place in which the principal offender may be tried, and shall, if convicted, be liable to the same punishment as the principal offender.

XIII. The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

1. The words "British India" denote the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, entitled An Act for the better Government of India.

2. The word "Judge" shall include all Officers exercising judicial functions, authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, whether covenanted or Uncovenanted.

3. The word "Magistrate" shall include Joint Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and persons lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and Justices of the Peace.

4. The words "Covenanted servant in Civil employ" shall include all Covenanted public servants of Her Majesty whether Civil or Military, who shall at the time hold or exercise any Civil employ whatsoever in the service of Government.

5. The word "Ambassador" shall include Envoys, Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, Secretaries of Embassy or Legation, and Diplomatic Agents at Foreign Courts.

6. The word "Consul" shall include Vice Consuls, Acting Consuls, and Consular Agents.

7. The word "Resident" shall include all Officers acting as Resident or as representing the Governor-General, or the Governor-General in Council, at the Court of any Native Prince and State, and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries employed at such Residency.

8. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural shall include the singular number.

9. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

SCHEDULE TO THE FOREGOING ACT.

1.

Form of Affidavit and of Jurat.

I, A. B., of _____ make oath and say that

And I make this affidavit, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ of 186 _____, of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed) A. B.

Sworn before me at this _____ day of _____ 186 _____

(Signed) C. D.

(Description of the Judge, Magistrate, or other Officer administering the oath.)

2.

Form of Affirmation.

I, A. B., of _____ do solemnly and sincerely affirm that, &c.

And I make this solemn affirmation, believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act No. _____ &c.

Solemnly affirmed before me at this _____ day of _____ 186 _____

(Signed) C. D.,
(Description of Officer.)

I, A. B., of _____, solemnly
and sincerely declare that
And I make this declaration conscientiously
believing the same to be true, and by virtue
of the provisions of Act No. _____ of 1856.
Solemnly declared before me this
day of _____ 186 _____.
(Signed) C. D.,
(Description of Officer.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main Objects and Reasons of this Bill sufficiently appear from the statement of Objects and Reasons made by the Hon'ble Mr. Peacock (the present Chief Justice), on first bringing in the Bill, and in the letter from the Advocate-General annexed thereto.

The reasons for the Bill are at least as strong now as they were when it was first proposed. Much inconvenience and loss of time are sometimes caused by reason of the necessity that at present exists, when a person is desirous of deposing by affidavit to material points which require to be verified in proceedings in the Presidency Towns, of obtaining a Commission from the Court in which the affidavit is to be used, to swear such person to the affidavit. In such case an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate or other Officer at the place at which the deponent resides would be quite as effectual for the purposes of Justice, and would save all the expense and delay which a resort to the present cumbrous system, existing at the Presidency Towns, of obtaining a Commission under the seal of the Court directed to a Commissioner at the place of the deponent's residence, (very often being the local Magistrate or Officer to whom the deponent would have resorted in the first instance, if the law admitted of his doing so.) and sending such Commission back to the Presidency executed with the affidavit.

The provisions of the Penal Code relating to false evidence and the fabrication of documents render the penal Sections of the Bill (Sections 7 and 8), as originally drawn, so far as they apply to British India generally, unnecessary. For the sake of greater caution however I propose, in substitution for those Sections, to declare that affidavits and affirmations taken under the 1st and 4th Sections of this Act, in the course of or with a view to proceedings in any Court, shall be deemed evidence within the meaning of Sections 193 and 194 of the Penal Code, that any voluntary declaration made under the 5th Section (not being in the course of or with a view to judicial proceedings,) shall be deemed a declaration within the meaning of Sections 193 and 200, and that every affidavit, affirmation, or declaration, professing to have been made before, or to have been authenticated by, any Judge or Officer under this Bill, shall be deemed a document purporting to be made by a public servant within the meaning of Section 466.

As however the provisions of the Penal Code do not extend to the Straits Settlement, while the provisions of this Act as to affidavits and declarations do extend to that Settlement, it is necessary to provide for the punishment of such offences when committed within that Settlement. The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Sections of the Act as now framed make such provision.

(Signed) W. RITCHIE.

The 22nd January 1862.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India lately applied to the Supreme Court in Calcutta to know whether the costs of taking out probate to estates of small value might not be diminished. The Judges of the Supreme Court in answering the question remarked that, in the particular case adverted to, the expenses were materially increased by the costs of a Commission which it was necessary to take out in order to swear the Executrix, who was resident in the Mofussil, to her

affidavit; and that any general measure, which would enable Judges and other Officers of Government to swear parties in the Mofussil to affidavits to be used in the Supreme Court, would much diminish such costs.

The Advocate-General was accordingly requested to prepare a Bill for that purpose, which, subject to some alterations, is the Bill now proposed. It should be remarked that, in addition to taking affidavits and affirmations to be used in the Supreme Courts, the Bill authorizes certain Officers to take voluntary affidavits and declarations for the purpose of confirming statements, of authenticating documents, and of proving debts and other matters.

A copy of the letter from the Advocate-General to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department is annexed.

B. PEACOCK.

The 7th June 1856.

From the Officiating Advocate-General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,--(dated the 15th May 1856.)

SIR,—I HAVE now the honor to submit the draft of a Bill which I have prepared in compliance with the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in your letter dated the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of enabling Judges and Magistrates to swear parties in the Mofussil to affidavits to be used in the Supreme Courts, with a view to obviate the costs now incurred in taking out a Commission.

2. I have thought it advisable to extend the Bill beyond the immediate purpose above specified, which is alone referred to in the correspondence with the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court accompanying your instructions, and to make the proposed measure applicable to all cases of affidavits taken within the British Territories in India and to all Courts of the Company as well as of the Crown within those Territories; and also to provide for the reception in all such Courts of affidavits taken in Great Britain, the Colonies, or in foreign parts.

3. My object has been to assimilate the law relating to affidavits in this country substantially to that in force in Great Britain, in which the law now stands on a much more liberal and satisfactory footing under the provisions of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62. and 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42. than it does in India;—and there seems no reason why any distinction should exist between the Courts of Her Majesty and those of the East India Company in respect to the law and practice relating to affidavits.

4. The following analysis of the several Sections of the draft Act may perhaps be found useful:—

Section I empowers any Judge, Magistrate, or Government Officer in civil employ in the Company's Service to take affidavits on oath or affirmation for the purpose of or in relation to any suit or proceeding in any Court whatever in British India.

The only restriction on this power is that the name and place of abode of the deponent shall appear in the affidavit or affirmation.

Section II gives a form of affidavit, jurat, and affirmation; but provides that such form shall not be imperative, and that no affidavit, &c., otherwise good, shall be vitiated only for not following the form.

Section III provides for the reception in evidence in all Courts of British India of affidavits and affirmations taken under the Act.

Taken partly from 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62, s. 15, and partly from 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42, s. 1.

Section IV provides for the reception in evidence in any Court of British India of affidavits, &c., taken before any Court, Magistrate, Notary, Diplomatic, or Consular functionaries or other specified Officers in Great Britain or of the Colonies or in any Foreign State.

Taken from 18 and 19 Vic. c., 42, s. 1.

Of course the Legislative Council has no power to regulate the mode in which the Judges or other

Officers out of the limits of British India shall administer oaths or affirmations or take affidavits; but it has full power to authorise the reception in evidence of such affidavits in any Courts in British India, and the provision will supply a want often felt where the deponents are beyond the limits of such Courts.

Section V provides for what are usually called voluntary affidavits, that is, affidavits not made in any particular suit or legal proceeding then pending, but required for the purpose of verifying facts or documents which may afterwards come into dispute.

Such affidavits are constantly sworn and received in different parts of India, especially in Calcutta, and they are often taken for legitimate purposes and are of considerable utility; though sometimes, I believe, taken for more questionable purposes. Great doubts exist as to whether the practice, though so common, is not altogether illegal in this country; and no punishment at present exists for barely making a false oath or affirmation upon such an affidavit. It seems very desirable to legalise the practice with certain restrictions, the most important of which is that of rendering a false oath or affirmation punishable as perjury. The English Act abolishes all oaths on such occasions, and substitutes solemn declarations. I scarcely see the necessity of this, if oaths are retained in ordinary affidavits; and I think it of importance to place voluntary and judicial affidavits as much as possible on the same footing, and to afford facilities for the former when required in judicial proceedings that may subsequently arise. I have not therefore in that respect followed the English precedent; though, if thought desirable, that may easily be adapted to the present Section.

In others respect the Section in substance resembles Section XVIII of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62.

Section VI provides for the reception in evidence of affidavits and affirmations purporting to be authenticated by the proper Officer without proof of his seal or signature.

This is taken from Section 3 of 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42, and is in conformity with the spirit of the Acts of 1852 and 1855 for the improvement of the law of evidence.

Section VII provides for the punishment of the forgery of such seal or signature which is made a felony.

Taken from Section 5 of 17 and 18 Vic., c. 42.

Section VIII provides for the punishment of a false oath or affirmation which is treated as perjury, and for the punishment of the person using or tendering in evidence as true any affidavit or affirmation, knowing it to be false.

The former punishment is provided for by the 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 62, s. 22, and 17 and 18 Vic., c. 42, s. 5. The latter I do not find specially provided for in any of the English Acts, but I think of very great importance, especially with reference to affidavits taken out of British India, the actual maker of which cannot be punished under this or any Indian Act.

Section IX provides for the place of trial of offences under this Act in conformity with the 5th Section of 18 and 19 Vic.

I think the option of the place of trial should be given in the first instance to the Government; as if left to the prosecutor, it might often be exercised with hardship towards the accused; but when Government does not see fit to interfere, the option may be safely given under this Section to the prosecutor.

Section X provides for the trial and punishment of accessories before the fact in the same manner as the principals.

See 5th Section of 18 and 19 Vic., c. 42.

Section XI. Interpretation of terms.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) W. RITCHIE,

Acting Advocate-General.

M. WYLLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon within two months:—

A Bill to remove the District of Humeerpore in the North-Western Provinces from the operation of the general Regulations.

WHEREAS the District of Humeerpore forms part of the Division of Jhansi in the North-Western Provinces; and whereas none of the other Districts or parts of the said Division has ever been brought under the operation of the general Regulations; and whereas it is expedient that the said District of Humeerpore should, for the sake of uniformity and public convenience, be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the Division; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation VIII. 1805 of the Bengal Code (for extending to the conquered Humeerpore removed from the operation of the general Regulations. Provinces situated within the Doonab, and on the right bank of the river Jumna, and to the territory ceded to the Honorable the English East India Company in Bundelkhand by the Peishwa, such of the Laws and Regulations established for the internal Government of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honorable the English East India Company, as have not been already extended to those Territories, and for revising and amending certain parts of the said Laws and Regulations), in so far as it relates to the District of Humeerpore in the Division of Jhansi, is hereby repealed, and the said District shall be subject to the same Laws as are now or may hereafter be in force in the other Districts of the said Division.

II. Any suit or proceeding which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be pending in any Court or before any Officer in the said District of Humeerpore, and any suit which, before the passing of this Act, had been determined, and which has been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which, for the time being, would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

III. But such suit or proceeding shall be tried in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same right of appeal or revision, as if the same were tried by the Court or Officer before whom (in the former case) the suit or proceeding was pending at the time of the passing of this Act, or to whom (in the latter case) the said suit or proceeding would have been remanded but for the passing of this Act.

IV. Any appeal or proceeding now pending in the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut or in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut or before the Sudder Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces, shall be

Appeals or proceedings pending before the Sudder Court or Sudder Board.

determined by such Court or Board in the same

Applications for execution of decrees or orders in pending suits or proceedings.

have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be made to the Court or Officer that would have jurisdiction under this Act in respect of the matter in dispute, if the suit or proceeding had been instituted after the passing of this Act.

V. Any appeal from a decree or order passed before the passing of this

New appeals from decrees or orders passed before the passing of this Act.

Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have jurisdiction under this Act over such appeal, if the decree or order to which it relates had been passed after the passing of this Act; but shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if the same had been heard by the Court or Officer to whom the appeal would have lain but for the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE District of Humeerpore in the North-Western Provinces, to which this Bill relates, forms part of the Division of Jhansi, and is at present subject to the Regulations of the Bengal Code. None of the other Districts of the Division (three in number) are subject to the Regulations, and inconvenience has been felt in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice from the circumstance that in one Division three Districts are subject to one system of Law, and a fourth to a different system. In order that the entire Division may be placed on the same footing in this respect, it is proposed to remove the District of Humeerpore from the operation of the Regulations so as to make the whole Division a Non-Regulation Division. This is what was done when the Delhi Territory was taken away from the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1858, and placed under the Government of the Punjab, and when in 1860 the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee which previously were included within the limits of the District of Humeerpore, and had subsequently been transferred to the District of Jaloun, were removed from the operation of the general Regulations, so as to make the whole of Jaloun a Non-Regulation District. On these occasions Act XXXVIII of 1858 and Act XXX of 1860 were passed, and the present Bill is framed on the same principles as those Acts.

Below is an Extract from the letter of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in which are stated the reasons of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for desiring that the change should be made.

(Sd.) W. RITCHIE.

The 29th January 1862.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—(No. 781A, dated the 11th July 1860)

PARA. 12.—• • • The Commissioner of Jhansi is Civil and Sessions Judge in three of the Districts under him, namely, Jhansi, Jaloun and Chunderce. In Humeerpore he is Sessions Judge only, the Civil business being taken by the Judge of Banda. In the town of Jhansi there is a principal Sudder Ameen, and in Humeerpore a Moonsiff.

14. The very basis of His Honor's proposals is the abolition of this anomalous state of things. For the reasons which have led the Legislature to de-regulate the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee in the Jaloun District, Humeerpore should be de-regulated and placed under the jurisdiction of the

Jhansi Commissioner in all Departments of Administration.

15. The whole of the separate Judicial Agency should then be abolished in both the Divisions, the Commissioners put in all respects on the same footing as those in the Punjab, and the Punjab system introduced, as proposed by Mr. Ricketta, whereby the Civil administration in all Departments will devolve upon the Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioners, and their Subordinates; the Sudder Court and the Sudder Board taking the place respectively of the Judicial Commissioner and Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and Oudh.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st of June next:—

A Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHEREAS by the Letters Patent re-constituting the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, Her Majesty, among other things, authorized and empowered the Governor or President and Council of the said Settlement

for the time being to erect and establish such Court or Courts of Judicature as they should see fit for the recovery of small debts, and for the trial and determination of all suits and causes whatsoever against any of the inhabitants of the said Settlement, wherein the debt, duty, or matter in dispute should not exceed the value of thirty-two dollars; and whereas under the said authority Courts of Requests have been established at Penang, Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca; and whereas it is expedient that the said Courts and also any other Courts which may hereafter be established under the said authority, should have jurisdiction in all suits wherein the matter in dispute shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act,

Courts of Requests authorized to try suits to an amount or value not exceeding 100 dollars.

any Court or Courts established or which may be established in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, under the said authority, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all suits brought for the recovery of debts, and all suits and causes whatever against any of the inhabitants of the said Settlement or the places now, or at any time hereafter to be, subordinate or annexed thereto, wherein the debt, duty, or matter in dispute shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

II. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners

Appointment, remuneration, and removal of Bailiffs and Appraisers.

of the Courts of Requests respectively in the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to appoint four or more persons to be Bailiffs and Appraisers for the purposes of this

Act, and with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement to fix such remuneration for the services of the said Officers as shall appear to the said Commissioners expedient, and such persons shall be duly sworn before the said Commissioners, and shall also give security, to be approved by the said Commissioners, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and the said Commissioners shall have power to suspend or remove such persons so appointed; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners respectively to appoint the Bailiffs who may be attached from time to time to the said Courts respectively to the office of Distraining Bailiffs and Appraisers, for the purposes of this Act, and to award to the said Officers such remuneration, in addition to their respective salaries drawn from the said Court, as to the said Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement shall appear expedient.

III. It shall be lawful for any Commissioner of a Court of Requests in any such Station, upon the affidavit in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked D) of any party claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises situate in such Station, not exceeding the amount of one hundred dollars, or in case of absence of such party from such Station, or in case of respectable females who do not appear in public, upon the affidavit of the constituted Attorney of such party, stating the amount of such arrears, and for what time and at what rate the same became due, to issue a Warrant under his hand and seal, in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A), addressed to any one of such Officers of such Court, directing him to levy the amount of such rent, together with the costs of the said distress, in the manner therein mentioned; provided that it shall be lawful for any of the said Commissioners, upon personal examination of the party applying for such Warrant, to grant or withhold the same, at the discretion of the said Commissioner.

IV. By virtue of such Warrant it shall be lawful for such Officer to seize the whole or such part of the Goods and Chattels upon the said premises as shall be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress, and he shall thereupon make an Inventory of the Goods and Chattels so seized, and shall give a notice in writing in the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B) to the party from whom such rent is claimed to be due, or to any other person upon behalf of such party upon the said Premises, that the said Goods and Chattels will be appraised and sold in manner therein mentioned. And the said Officer shall file in the Court of Requests, from which the Warrant issued, true copies of the said Inventory and Notice; provided that it shall be lawful for the party from whom such rent is claimed to be due, at any time within five days from such seizure, to apply to any Commissioner of such Court to discharge or suspend such Warrant, and it shall be lawful for such Commissioner to discharge or suspend such Warrant accordingly, with or without costs; provided that it shall be lawful for any of the said Commissioners in his discretion to give reasonable time to such party to pay the said rent.

V. In default of such application, it shall be lawful for any two such Officers of such Court, at the expiration of five days from such seizure, to appraise the Goods and Chattels so seized, and to give notice in writing in the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked E) of the sale thereof, at such time and place as they shall direct, after an interval of not less than two days; and they shall file in such Court a true copy of the said notice, and that the same shall be sold accordingly, and the said Officers shall forthwith, after realization of the produce of the said sale, pay over the amount thereof to the Chief Clerk of the said Court, or other Head Officer of such Court and the amount of such produce shall be applied in satisfaction of the sum claimed to be due, together with the costs of the said distress, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the party from whom the said rent was claimed to be due; provided that it shall be lawful for such party to direct that such sale shall take place in any other manner, such party giving security for any extra costs attending such mode of sale.

VI. No costs shall be taken or demanded for such distress, except those contained in the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked C), and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of the Court out of which such distress is issued, with the sanction of the Governor of the said Settlement to apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said Bailiffs and Appraisers, as shall appear to the said Commissioners expedient, and the Chief Clerk or other Head Officer of the said Court shall keep a book, in which all sums received at costs upon distresses made under the provisions of this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said Bailiffs and Appraisers and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered, and the Chief Clerk or other Officer as aforesaid, of the said Court, shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the goods and chattels distrained and paid over to the landlords, under the provisions of this Act.

VII. After the passing of the Act, no distress shall be levied for arrears of rent amounting to one hundred Dollars or less, except under the provisions of this Act; and any person, except such Officer as shall be appointed under this Act, levying or attempting to levy any such distress, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment for the same, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by such trespass.

VIII. This Act shall not extend to any arrears of rent exceeding one hundred Dollars, nor in respect of any House or Premises situate out of the local jurisdiction of any such Court, nor to any rent due to Government, nor to any seizure, except on the Premises in respect of which such rent is claimed.

IX. A seal shall be made for every Court of Requests in the said Settlement under the direction of the Governor of the said Settlement, and all Summonses and other process issuing out of any

such Court shall be sealed or stamped with the Seal of the Court; and every person who shall forge the Seal or any process of any such Court, or who shall serve or enforce any such forged process knowing the same to be forged, or deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any paper falsely purporting to be a copy of any summons or other process of such Court, knowing the same to be false, or who shall act, or profess to act under any false color or pretence of the process of the said Court, shall be guilty of felony.

X. Every person who shall give evidence in any Court of Requests in the said Settlement shall be examined on oath, or when exempt by law from taking an oath on solemn affirmation; and every person who, in any examination upon oath or solemn affirmation under this Act, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

XI. Either of the parties to a suit or any other proceeding in any Court of Requests in the said Settlement may obtain, at the Office of the Clerk of such Court or other Officer as aforesaid, Summonses to witnesses, with or without a clause, requiring the production of books, deeds, papers, and writings in their possession or control, and in any such Summons any number of names may be inserted.

XII. Every person, on whom any such Summons shall have been served, either personally or in such other manner as shall be directed by the general rules or practice of the Court of Requests out of which such Summons shall issue, and who shall refuse or neglect, without sufficient cause, to appear or to produce any books papers, or writings required by such Summons to be produced, and also every person present in any such Court, who shall be required to give evidence and who shall refuse to be sworn and give evidence, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not exceeding fifty Dollars, as the Commissioners of such Court shall set on him, and the whole or any part of such fine, in the discretion of the Commissioners after deducting the costs, may be applied towards indemnifying the party injured by such refusal or neglect.

XIII. The Commissioners of any Court of Requests in the said Settlement, in all suits where the debt or demand exceeds the sum of fifteen Dollars, upon proof before them that any defendant, against whom a summons has been taken out, conceals himself from, or otherwise evades process of, such Court, or is disposing of his property and effects, with intent to defraud the plaintiff or his creditors generally, or is about to withdraw his person or effects from the jurisdiction of such Court, may issue a Warrant for the apprehension of such person, and may commit him to gaol, until he shall find security for his appearance in such Court, from time to time, until judgment shall be pronounced in the suit commenced by such Summons, and for payment of the amount and the costs which may be decreed against him therein.

XIV. Payment of any fine imposed by any Court of Requests under the authority of this Act may be enforced upon the order of the Commissioners of such Court in like manner as payment of any debt adjudged in the said Court, and shall be accounted for as herein provided.

XV. Whenever any Court of Requests in the said Settlement shall have made an order for the payment of money, the amount shall be recoverable, in case of default or failure of payment thereof forthwith, or at the time or times and in the manner directed, by execution against the body or the Goods and Chattels of the person against whom such order is made, without further notice or order, and the Clerk of the said Court or other Officer as aforesaid, at the request of the person prosecuting such order, shall issue under the Seal of the Court a Writ of Execution to one of the Bailiffs of such Court, which shall be his Warrant to take the body of such person in execution, or to levy, or cause to be levied by distress and sale of the Goods and Chattels of such person, such sum of money as shall be so ordered, wheresoever they may be found within the district of the Court, and also the costs of the execution; and all Constables and other Peace Officers within their several jurisdictions shall aid in the execution of every such Writ.

XVI. If any such Court shall have made any order for payment of any sum of money by instalments, execution upon such order shall not issue until after default in payment of such instalment according to such order; and execution or successive executions may then issue without further notice or order for the whole of the said sum of money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as such Court shall order, either at the time of making the original order, or at any subsequent time, under the Seal of the Court.

XVII. Whenever any Warrant shall issue for taking in execution the body of any person under this Act, the Bailiffs of the Court of Requests out of which such Warrant shall issue, shall be empowered, by virtue thereof, to take and convey him to any prison appointed by the Governor of the Settlement to be the prison of such Court there to remain for such term as shall be directed by the Warrant, not longer than six calendar months, or until he shall sooner perform the order of such Court.

XVIII. No person shall be imprisoned twice under the same judgment, nor shall execution against the body and goods issue at the same time under the same judgment.

XIX. Every Bailiff executing any process of execution issuing out of any such Court against the Goods of any person, may, by virtue thereof, seize and take any of the Goods of such person (excepting the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of such person or his family, and the

tools and implements of his trade), and may also seize and take any money or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties or securities for money belonging to any such person against whom any execution shall have issued as aforesaid.

XX. If any person shall wilfully insult any Commissioner, Clerk, or Officer of any such Court, for the time being, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or shall wilfully interrupt the proceedings of any such Court, or otherwise misbehave in any such Court, it shall be lawful for any Bailiff or Officer of the Court, with or without the assistance of any other person, by the order of a Commissioner of such Court, to take such offender into custody, and detain him until the rising of such Court; and the Commissioners shall be empowered, if they shall think fit, by a Warrant under their hands, and sealed with the seal of the Court, to commit any such offender to any prison to which they have power to commit offenders under this Act, for any time not exceeding seven days, or to impose upon any such offender a fine not exceeding twenty-five Dollars, for every such offence, and in default of payment thereof to commit the offender to any such prison as aforesaid, for any time not exceeding seven days, unless the said fine be sooner paid, or instead of inflicting summary punishment under this Act, may cause the offender to be indicted in the Court of Judicature if the offence be an indictable misdemeanor.

XXI. If any Officer or Bailiff of any such Court shall be assaulted while in the execution of his duty, or if any rescue shall be made or attempted to be made of any person arrested or Goods levied under process of any such Court, the person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Dollars, to be recovered by order of such Court, or before a Magistrate, and the Bailiff of the Court, or any Peace Officer in any such case, may take the offender into custody (with or without Warrant) and bring him before such Court or Magistrate accordingly.

XXII. If any Bailiff of any such Court, who shall be employed to execute any Warrant of any such Court, shall, by neglect, or connivance, or omission, lose any opportunity of executing such Warrant, then, upon complaint of the party aggrieved by reason of such neglect, connivance, or omission (and the fact alleged being proved to the satisfaction of the Court), the Commissioners of such Court shall order the Bailiff to pay such damages as it shall appear that the plaintiff has sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the said execution is issued, and the Bailiff shall be liable thereto, and upon demand made thereof, and on his refusal so to pay and satisfy the same, payment thereof shall be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court, without prejudice nevertheless to the execution of the original Warrant.

XXIII. If any Clerk, Bailiff, or other Officer of any such Court acting under color or pretence of the process of the said Court shall be charged with extortion or

misconduct, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under the authority of this Act, the Commissioners of such Court may enquire into such matter in a summary way, and for that purpose may summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary parties in like manner as the attendance of witnesses in any case may be enforced, and may make such order thereupon for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the due payment of any money so levied as aforesaid, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as they shall think just; and also, if they shall think fit, may impose such fine upon the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer, not exceeding fifty Dollars for each offence, as they shall deem adequate, and in default of payment of any money so ordered to be paid, payment of the same may be enforced by such ways and means as are herein provided for enforcing a judgment recovered in the said Court.

XXIV. Every Clerk, Bailiff, or other Officer employed in putting any of the powers of this Act in execution, who shall wilfully and corruptly exact, take, or accept any fee or reward whatsoever, other than his lawful salary, for any thing done or to be done by virtue of this Act, or on any account whatsoever relative to putting this Act into execution, shall, upon proof thereof before the Court in which such Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer is employed, and in the case of a Clerk, on confirmation of the finding of the Court by the Governor of the said Settlement, be for ever incapable of serving or being employed under this Act in any office of profit or emolument, and shall also be liable for damages as herein provided.

XXV. If any claim shall be made to or in respect of any Goods or Chattels taken in execution under the process of any Court of Requests under this Act, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the party against whom such process has issued, the Clerk of such Court or other Officer as aforesaid, upon application of the Officer charged with the execution of such process, as well before as after any action brought against such Officer, may issue a Summons, calling before the said Court, as well the party issuing such process as the party making such claim, and thereupon any action which shall have been brought in the Court of Judicature in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and the Judge of the Court of Judicature, on proof of the issue of such Summons, and that the Goods and Chattels were so taken in execution, may order the party bringing such action to pay the costs of all proceedings had upon such action, after the issue of such Summons out of such Court of Requests; and the Commissioners of such Court of Requests shall adjudicate upon such claim, and make such order between the parties in respect thereof, and of the costs of the proceedings as to them shall seem fit, and such order shall be enforced in like manner as any order made in any suit brought in such Court.

XXVI. If any person shall bring any suit in any Court of Judicature in the said Settlement in respect of any grievance committed by the Clerk, Bailiff, or Officer of any Court of Requests within the jurisdiction of

Penalty for misconduct on part of Clerk, Bailiff, &c.

Limit of damages in actions against Clerk, &c.

such Court of Judicature under color or pretence of the process of the said Court of Requests, and upon the trial of the action, no greater damages shall be found for the plaintiff than the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, no costs shall be awarded to the plaintiff in such action, unless the Judge shall certify in Court, upon the back of the record, that the action was fit to be brought in the Court of Judicature.

XXVII. In all cases where any conviction shall be had for any offence committed against this Act, the form of conviction may be in the words or to the effect following, (that is to say) Be it remembered that on this day of _____ in the year _____

A. B. is convicted before _____ a Magistrate for the _____ (or before a Commissioner acting under Act _____ of 1862) of having (state the offence) and I (or we) the said _____ do adjudge the said _____ to forfeit and pay for the same the sum of _____ for the space of _____] given under _____ hand (_____) and seal (_____) the day and year aforesaid.

XXVIII. No order, verdict of judgment, or other proceeding made concerning the matters aforesaid shall be quashed or vacated for want of form.

XXIX. Where any distress shall be made for any sum of money to be levied by virtue of this Act, the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the information, summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall the party distraining be deemed a trespasser from the beginning, on account of any irregularity which shall afterwards be committed by the party so distraining, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in an action upon the case.

XXX. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action is brought, or if after action brought a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court, with costs by or on behalf of the defendant.

A.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be).

FORM OF WARRANT.

I HEREBY direct you to distrain the Goods and Chattels on the Premises of A. B. situate in _____ in the _____ for the sum of _____ dollars, being the amount of _____ months' rent due to C. D., for the same,

on the _____ day of _____ last, according to the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____ dated 1st day of May.

(Signed and Sealed)

To

E. F.,

Sworn Bailiff and Appraiser.

B.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be).

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(State particulars of Goods seized.)

TAKE Notice that I have this day seized the Goods and Chattels contained in the above Inventory for the sum of _____ dollars being the amount of _____ months' rent due to C. D., at _____ last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold, pursuant to the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____

(Signed) E. F.,

Sworn Bailiff and Appraiser.

To

A. B.

C.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT.

Sums sued for.	Affidavit, &c., Warrant to Distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.	Remains.
1 and under 5 Dollars.	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	Dol. ct.	
5 " " 10 "					
10 " " 15 "					
15 " " 20 "					
20 " " 25 "					
25 " " 30 "					
30 " " 35 "					
35 " " 40 "					
40 " " 45 "					
45 " " 50 "					
50 " " 60 "					
60 " " 80 "					
80 " " 100 "					

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpoenaed, in which case each subpoena for sums under _____ must be paid for at _____ each, and _____ above that amount, and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained _____ per day must be paid per man.

D.

In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____ (as the case may be.)

A. B. (Plaintiff)

versus

C. D. (Defendant.)

A. B., Inhabitant of _____ in the Station of _____ maketh oath and saith, that C. D., who is also an Inhabitant of the Town of _____ is justly indebted to _____

in the sum of dollars for arrears
of rent of the House and Premises No. _____
situated at _____ in the Station of _____
due for _____ at _____
month, to wit from _____ to _____
the rate of dollars _____ per mensem.
Sworn before me, the _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

Commissioner.

E.
In the Court of Requests in and for the Station of _____
(as the case may be)

TAKE Notice that we have appraised the Goods and Chattels seized on the _____ under the provisions of the Act No. _____ of _____ which a Notice and Inventory had been duly served upon you under date the _____ and that the said Goods and Chattels will be sold on the _____ at _____ pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

(Signed) E. F.,

" G. H.,

Sworn Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To

A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is simply to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlements from thirty-two to one hundred Dollars, or from sixty-four to two hundred Rupees.

A presentment by the Grand Jury in January 1861 represented the business of the Supreme Court to have increased so much of late as to render it very desirable that an additional Judge should be appointed, and in forwarding the presentment to the Governor, the Honorable the Recorder stated that "the number of petitions in civil causes filed at the Law side involved a quantity of business quite sufficient to occupy the time of any single Judge, independent of the large amount of Equity, Ecclesiastical, Admiralty, Criminal, and miscellaneous matters that necessarily come before the Court, without taking into account the Spring and Autumn Sessions, both Civil and Criminal, at Malacca, which have likewise to be held before the Recorder of Singapore."

In forwarding these remarks of the Honorable the Recorder to the Government of India, the Governor of the Straits Settlement repeated a recommendation he had formerly made for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests as a means of at once materially lightening the labors of the Higher Court, and the Government of India, concurring in the recommendation, requested that a Bill might be brought in to effect the object desired.

The Bill originally introduced into the late Legislative Council provided only for an extension of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests from thirty-two to one hundred Dollars, but the Select Committee on the Bill recommended that its scope should be enlarged in accordance with suggestions which were made by His Honor the Recorder of Singapore supported by the Governor of the Straits Settlement.

The present Bill includes the amendments recommended by the Select Committee, and in addition to an enlargement of jurisdiction from thirty-two to one hundred Dollars proposes to extend to the Courts of Requests in the Straits Settlements the provisions of Act VII of 1847 (for regulating distresses for rent) and the following Sections of Act IX

of 1850 (the Small Cause Court Act)—XXIV, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXIX, LXXXIII, LXX XIV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, CII, CVIII, CIX, CX and CXI.

(Sd.) H. FORBES.

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 26th February 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who will make a report thereon after the 1st June next:—

A Bill to extend Act XXIII of 1840 (for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by Authorities in the Mofussil.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of Act XXIII of 1840

Preamble. *(for executing within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts legal process issued by Authorities in the Mofussil;)* It is enacted as follows:—

I. The said Act XXIII of 1840 shall be read as if the words "any Court of Judicature established by Royal Charter or by Royal Letters Patent" were mentioned therein, instead of the words "Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay." Provided that no writ, warrant, or other process shall be endorsed under the said Act by any Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca so as to compel the attendance beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of such Court of Judicature of any person living within such limits, unless special grounds be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge of such Court to whom such endorsement shall be applied for, in support of the application, which grounds shall be recorded in the endorsement of the writ, warrant, or other process.

II. Any Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process issued to commence a suit or action at Common Law or in Equity or on the Ecclesiastical side by any Supreme Court established by Royal Letters Patent in any part of the territories that are or shall be vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic, c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," may be served within the local jurisdiction of any other such Court if endorsed for service by a Judge of such other Court as hereinafter provided. The Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process intended for service shall be accompanied by a certificate annexed thereto, signed by a Judge of the Court from which the same is issued, stating some special cause why such Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process should be served within the jurisdiction of some other such Court as aforesaid, and application shall be made to a Judge of such other Court, on production of such Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process, and of such certificate, prior to such service thereof. On such application

being made, it shall be in the discretion of such Judge to require proof by affidavit or otherwise that it is proper to allow such service, and on hearing such proof such Judge shall either endorse the Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process for service, or shall endorse thereon the reason for not ordering the service thereof. If such Summons, Bill in Equity, or other process be not endorsed for service as aforesaid, it shall not be served under this Act. When endorsed for service it shall be served in the same manner as if it had originally issued out of the Court in which such endorsement is made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill as originally introduced into the late Legislative Council was to extend the execution of process issued from any of the Civil Courts in British India, to the Straits Settlement.

The law under which Mofussil process is now executed within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is Act XXIII of 1840. This Act does not include places within the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter in the Straits.

Inconvenience having been experienced from the impossibility of serving process issued by the authorities at Rangoon on parties in the Straits, and it being represented that "important commercial transactions and constant communication take place between Rangoon and the Straits," it was proposed to alter the provisions of Act XXIII of 1840, so as to include the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter in the Straits.

The present Bill includes amendments suggested by the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill originally introduced, and provides *first*, that no process shall be endorsed under Act XXIII of 1840 so as to compel the attendance beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of any Court established by Royal Charter in the Straits Settlement of any person living within such limits unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that there are grounds for the application for the endorsement; and *second*, that process issued by one Court established by Royal Charter may, at discretion, be served within the local limits of another Court established by Royal Charter, when accompanied by a certificate signed by a Judge of the Court from which the process is issued, stating some special cause why the process should be served within the jurisdiction of another Court.

(Sd.) H. FORBES,

The 22nd January 1862.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

THE following Report of a Select Committee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February 1862, and the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Select Committee, was ordered to be published in the *Official Gazette* of the several Presidencies, and taken into consideration on the 9th of April next:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

WE, the undersigned, the majority of the Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill, and have

suggested several amendments in its details, which will appear in Italics in the re-printed copies.

A Petition to the Governor General in Council from certain Secretaries and Agents of Marine Insurance Offices in Calcutta, objecting to the Stamp on letters of cover, having been referred to us, we have come to the conclusion that, as the Policy of Insurance, to which the letter of cover is only initiatory, is required to bear the full Stamp, the letter of cover may be properly exempted, subject to a provision by which such letter of cover is prevented from doing the duty of a Policy unless stamped with a full Policy Stamp in cases in which no Policy is issued.

The *Sudder Fouzdaree Adawlut* of Bombay having thrown doubts on the authority of Collectors under Section XXXVII of Act XXXVI of 1860 when only acting under general instructions of the superior Revenue Authorities, and having ruled that the words "any Magistrate" in Section XXXVIII of that Act could not be construed to mean persons having powers less than the full powers of a Magistrate, we have proposed to amend Sections XLVIII and XLIX of the Bill so as to meet the difficulty which has thus arisen.

The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Bahadour does not concur in this Report: a separate paper recorded by him is annexed.

(Signed)	H. B. HARRINGTON.
"	S. LAING.
"	W. RITCHIE.
"	H. FORBES.
"	C. J. ERSKINE.
"	W. S. FITZWILLIAM.
"	D. COWIE.

The 26th February 1862.

Separate Report of the Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Bahadour.

I ENTIRELY disagree to the passing of this Bill. It is my opinion that Taxation should be simple; a great variety of kinds of Duties and Taxes should not be imposed on the people. The detailed objections that occur to me are as follows:—

1. It is said that this Bill is a consolidation and amendment of the former Acts; but this is not its meaning, for in it, to a greater or less extent, the Stamp Duty is increased. It is plain that this Bill is not for consolidation and amendment only, but for increasing the Stamp Duty.

2. It is only a short time since three Stamp Acts (XXXVI, XL, and LI of 1860) have come into force. It is proper to alter Laws when essentially required. The object of this Bill is supposed to be to explain the Stamp Laws to the people. But before the people can have made themselves acquainted with the former Acts, they will receive another on the same subject. Some of the people are learned, and some are ignorant. How are they all to get themselves acquainted with all these new Acts, and on what should they place their confidence as a settled Law? If in

this matter they make any mistake in using the Stamps, they will have to pay a fine. In such a state of things they must be bewildered and harassed.

3. The Government, in consideration of the comfort of the people, and that there should not be any obstruction to Commerce, has dispensed with Road Taxes, and Customs Duty on many articles, and levied it only on a few things. This is a sound policy; but it is clear that such Taxes as these Stamp Duties and other similar Taxes are opposed to this policy, because they lead to constant interference and will not leave the people free to perform their occupations.

4. It is well known how much all classes of people complained against the Income Tax, though they submitted to it from the necessity of the case. The Stamp Duty is a kind of Tax open to the same class of objections, that it constantly interferes with the Tax-payers.

5. The people are required to pay several kinds of Taxes, such as Income Tax, License Tax, Land Tax, Municipal Tax, Customs Duty, Chowkedaree, and many others. The present Bill not only leaves all these, but also taxes many of the transactions connected with them, such as receipts, leases, &c.

6. It will be seen from the above that very few are left free to perform their occupations without perpetual taxation.

7. Though the Income Tax is on a larger scale in comparison to the Stamp Duties, yet the effect of both to obstruct a man's business is the same. It will also be seen that the Income Tax is a temporary impost; but these Stamp Duties will perhaps be permanent.

8. It is said that people in England pay willingly numerous kinds of Taxes. I should doubt if this be true of direct Taxes. But even if it be so, it is to be observed that there is a difference between their customs in this respect and those of the people in Hindoostan who have a special dislike to direct taxation.

9. It is evident that the Subjects will not be pleased to pay any such Taxes. But the Government has to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the State. It is therefore compelled for a temporary purpose to impose such Taxes. For this reason it has already levied the Income Tax wherein all sorts of incomes are included. As all man's profits are embraced in the Income Tax, it is not consistent to impose on him any other Tax. When it is incumbent on the Government, in order to make up a deficiency, to increase such taxation, the people no doubt must obey. But they will, I think, deem it better and more easy to pay once for all, any Tax which may be right in principle and properly assessed, rather than be harassed with several kinds of Taxes and Duties. They will wish, after having paid one Tax, to be left to follow their several occupations unmolested.

10. Though the Government is compelled to impose Taxes to make up what is deficient, yet it is right and proper that the Government should consider what Taxes may be most easily paid by its Subjects, and what will give them least cause of dissatisfaction. I do not think that the Stamp Duty on the general transactions of life, falling upon learned and ignorant people of every class, is such a Tax.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From the time when this Act shall come into force, Act XXXVI of 1860 (to consolidate and amend

the Law relating to Stamp Duties), Act XL of 1860, (to amend Act XXXVI of 1860), and Act LI of 1860 (further to amend Act XXXVI of 1860) are repealed, except in so far as they rescind other Acts or Regulations or parts of other Acts or Regulations, and except as regards Deeds, Instruments, or Writings which shall have been made or executed, and all proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Act shall come into force.

II. For every Deed, Instrument, or Writing which shall be executed from the time when this Act shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule A annexed to this Act, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such Deed, Instrument, or Writing.

III. If any person shall draw, or, except as provided in Section XXIII of this Act, shall accept, endorse, negotiate, pay, or receive payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Draft, Cheque, or other similar Instrument, or if any person shall make, execute sign, or be a party to any Deed, Instrument, or other Writing, engrossed on unstamped or insufficiently Stamped paper or other material, which should bear a stamp of the value set forth in Schedule A, every such person so offending, (unless in any case in which a higher penalty is imposed by this Act), shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or a sum equal to ten times the value of the Stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed one hundred Rupees.

IV. The Governor-General of India in Council shall prescribe the form, size, and material of the Stamps to be used, and the mode and place of impressing, affixing, or denoting thereupon the value of the same under the provisions of this Act, and may from time to time alter and vary the orders which he may so issue. The orders made by the Governor-General of India in Council under this Section shall be published in the *Official Gazette* of the several Presidencies and places in which such orders are to be in force.

V. The Duty imposed by this Act on Receipts and Drafts or Orders for the payment of money on demand and bearing the date on which the Draft or Order is made, may be denoted by a Stamp impressed upon the paper whereupon any such Instrument is written, or by an adhesive Stamp affixed thereto.

VI. The Duty chargeable on the transfer of a share of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, which by any Law applicable to such Corporation or Company can be effected by simple endorsement, may be denoted by an adhesive Stamp.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, to authorize the use in the whole or in any part of the British Territories in India to be mentioned in such order of adhesive Stamps for any Deeds, Instruments, or Writings required to bear a Stamp other than the Instruments mentioned in the last two preceding Sections.

VIII. In any case where an adhesive Stamp shall be used as hereinbefore authorized, the person making the Deed, Instrument, or Writing to which such Stamp is affixed, shall, before the Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall be delivered out of his hands, custody, or power, cancel the Stamp so used, by writing thereon his name or the initial letters of his name, or in such other manner as to show that such Stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not be used again; and if any person who shall write or give any Receipt or Discharge or make or sign any Draft or Order, or any other Deed, Instrument, or Writing with an adhesive Stamp thereon when an adhesive Stamp is allowed to be used, shall not *bona fide* in manner aforesaid cancel such Stamp, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

IX. The Duty imposed by this Act on Foreign Stamps on Bills of Exchange shall be paid on account of all Bills drawn within, but payable out of, the British Territories in India, and on account of all Bills drawn out of the British Territories in India, which shall be endorsed, transferred, paid, or otherwise negotiated within those Territories wheresoever the same may be payable; and the Duty so imposed on Bills drawn out of the British Territories in India may be denoted by adhesive Stamps to be affixed to such Bills as hereinafter directed.

X. Every Bill of Exchange which shall purport to be drawn at any place out of the British Territories in India shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India, and shall be chargeable with Stamp Duty accordingly, notwithstanding that in fact the same shall have been drawn within those Territories.

XI. The holder of any Bill of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India, and not having a proper Stamp affixed thereon as herein directed, whether the same be a single Bill or one of a set of two or more Bills, shall, before he shall present the same for acceptance or for payment or endorse, transfer,

or in any manner negotiate such Bill, affix thereto a proper adhesive Stamp for denoting the Duty by this Act charged on the amount of such Bill when drawn singly, and the person who shall present such Bill for acceptance or payment, or who shall endorse, transfer, or in any manner negotiate such Bill, shall, before he shall deliver the same out of his hands, custody, or power, cancel the Stamp so affixed by writing across the Bill as his endorsement, his name or the name of his firm and the date of the day and year on which he shall so write the same, or by affixing thereon or across the same the seal or mark which he is in the habit of using, or in such manner as to show that the Stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not be used again: and if any

Penalty for negotiating such Bill without a Stamp affixed or for neglecting to cancel such Stamp. person shall present for acceptance or for payment, or shall pay or endorse, transfer, or in any manner negotiate any such Bill as aforesaid, whereon there shall not be such adhesive Stamp as aforesaid, duly affixed, or if any person who ought as directed by this Act to cancel such Stamp in manner aforesaid shall refuse or neglect so to do, every such person so offending in any such case shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section III of this Act; and no person who shall take or receive from any other person any such Bill as aforesaid either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose whatever, unless at the time when he shall so take or receive such Bill, there shall be such Stamp as aforesaid affixed thereto and cancelled in the manner thereby directed.

XII. If any person shall, within the British Territories in India, draw any Bill of Exchange, purporting to be drawn in a set of three and not drawing the whole number of the set. Bill of Exchange, purporting to be drawn in a set of two or three, and shall not draw at the same time on paper duly stamped as required by this Act, the whole number of Bills of which such Bills purports the set to consist, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XIII. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, no Deed, Instrument, or Writing, for which any Duty shall be payable under Section II of this Act, shall be received as creating, transferring, or extinguishing any right or obligation, or as evidence in any Civil proceeding in any Court of Justice, whether established by Royal Charter or otherwise, or shall be acted upon in any such Court or by any public Officer, or shall be registered in any public Office or authenticated by any public Officer, unless such Deed, Instrument, or Writing be upon a Stamp, or when an adhesive Stamp shall be allowed to be used, shall bear a Stamp of a value not less than that indicated to be proper for it by the said Schedule A. Provided that every Deed, Instrument, or Writing liable to Stamp Duty shall be admitted as evidence in any Criminal proceeding, although it may not have the Stamp required by this Act impressed thereon or affixed thereto.

XIV. Clause.

Deeds inadvertently executed on paper not bearing proper Stamp may be duly stamped on payment of proper Stamp Duty and penalty, if brought to the Collector within six weeks.

Stamp did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the Stamp Duty prescribed by this Act for such Deed, Instrument or Writing, or otherwise to defraud the Government, may, on payment of the proper Stamp Duty, or if the Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall be insufficiently stamped, such sum as with the amount of the Stamp upon such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, shall suffice to complete the prescribed amount and, as a penalty, double the amount required to make up the same, direct that such Deed, Instrument, or Writing be duly stamped; provided that such Deed, Instrument, or Writing be presented to such Collector for the purpose of having the proper Stamp affixed to or impressed upon it within six weeks from the date of its execution. *If the*

Remission of penalty.

Collector be satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such Deed, Instrument, or Writing arose solely from urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, he may remit the penalty prescribed by this Section.

Clause. 2.—

Penalty if executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper and brought to be stamped after thirty days of execution but within four months of that date.

any Deed, Instrument, or Writing requiring to be stamped under this Act, which shall have been executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, shall be brought to such Collector for the purpose of being properly stamped, after thirty days from the date of its execution, but within four months from that date, such Collector if satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such Deed, Instrument, or Writing on paper bearing the proper Stamp, did not arise from any intention to evade the payment of the Stamp Duty prescribed by this Act for such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, or otherwise to defraud the Government, may, on payment of a sum sufficient to make up the proper amount of Stamp Duty, and as a penalty treble the amount required to make up the same, direct that the requisite Stamp be impressed on such Deed, Instrument, or Writing; or if such Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall not be brought to such Collector until after the expiration of four months, from the date of its execution, the requisite Stamp may be ordered to be impressed on payment of the sum required to make up the proper amount of Stamp Duty, and as a penalty twenty times the amount required to make up the same.

Penalty if brought after four months.

from the date of its execution, the requisite Stamp may be ordered to be impressed on payment of the sum required to make up the proper amount of Stamp Duty, and as a penalty twenty times the amount required to make up the same.

Clause. 3.—

Collector to determine whether, on payment of penalty, a Deed, &c., executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper shall be stamped.

stamped or insufficiently stamped paper.

1.—If any Deed, Instrument, or Writing requiring to be stamped shall have been executed on paper not bearing the proper Stamp, the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District, if satisfied that the omission or neglect to execute such Deed, Instrument, or Writing on paper bearing the proper

Clause 4.—

Collector to decide under the preceding Section the proper amount of Stamp Duty to be impressed upon any Deed, &c.

impressed upon such

*Clause 5.—*In any case falling within this Section in which it shall appear to the Board of Revenue or the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority that a Collector of Stamp Revenue has directed an improper Stamp to be impressed upon any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, such Board or other Authority as aforesaid, if the Stamp ordered by the Collector to be impressed upon such Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall not have already been impressed thereupon, may order the proper Stamp to be impressed upon such Deed, Instrument, or Writing upon payment of the proper amount of Stamp Duty and the penalty to which the holder of such Deed, Instrument, or Writing is liable under Clause 1 or Clause 2 of this Section.

Clause 6.—The Board of Revenue or other chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, upon petition, order any penalty imposed under this Section to be mitigated, and, if paid, may order any part of it to be returned.

Mitigation or return of penalty under this Section.

XV. The Stamp which shall be impressed

The Stamp impressed under the preceding Section to be taken to be the proper Stamp.

under the last preceding Section shall be taken in any Court of Justice to be the proper Stamp required by this Act for the Deed, Instrument, or Writing on which the same is impressed.

XVI. Clause 1.—

In cases falling under Section XIV, Civil Courts may receive in evidence unstamped or insufficiently stamped Deeds on payment of the proper Stamp Duty and penalty.

which a Stamp might be impressed under Section XIV of this Act, may receive in evidence any Deed, Instrument, or Writing not bearing the Stamp prescribed by this Act on payment into Court of the proper amount of Stamp Duty to be determined by the Court, whose decision on the point shall be final, together with the penalty required by the said Section.

Clause 2.—

Procedure on payment under preceding Clause.

An entry of such payment setting forth the amount thereof shall be made in a book to be kept by the Court, and shall also be endorsed on the back of the Deed, Instrument, or Writing, and shall be signed by the Court. The Court shall, at the end of every month, make a return to the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District, of the money (if any) which it has so received, distinguishing between the sums received by way of penalty and the sums received by way of Duty, stating the number and title of the suit and the name of the party from whom such money was received, and the date, if any, and description of the document, for the purpose of identifying the same; and the Court shall pay over the money so received to such Collector, or to such person as he may appoint to receive the same. Such Collector or other proper Authority shall, upon the production of the Deed, Instrument, or Writing, with the endorsement hereinbefore mentioned,

cause it to be stamped thereon with a Stamp of the amount paid into Court on account of such Duty. The provisions contained in Clause 6 Section XIV of this Act as to the mitigation or payment of penalties paid to the Collector shall be applicable to penalties paid into Court under this Section.

XVII. No Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper shall be stamped at any time after the execution thereof, except as hereinbefore provided.

XVIII. When in any case other than the cases provided in Section XIV of this Act any person shall entertain any doubt respecting the proper amount of Stamp Duty for any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, he may apply to the Board of Revenue or the chief Controlling Revenue Authority through the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District for an adjudication with a view to remove such doubt, and shall at the same time pay a fee of ten Rupees, and thereupon such Board or other Authority as aforesaid shall determine the amount of Stamp which such Deed, Instrument, or Writing should bear, and on payment thereof shall cause such Deed, Instrument, or Writing to be impressed with such Stamp, and an additional Stamp denoting that such adjudication fee has been paid. A Deed, Instrument, or Writing so stamped, shall be received in evidence as properly stamped in any Court of Justice.

XIX. The cost of transmitting by post any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, required to be stamped under any of the foregoing Sections of this Act, and the cost of registering the same at the Post Office for transmission shall, in all cases, be borne by the party applying to have such Deed, Instrument, or Writing stamped.

XX. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which shall occur in respect of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing entrusted to the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District for the purpose of being stamped, and no person employed by the Government in the Stamp Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless such person shall wilfully, fraudulently, or by gross negligence, cause such loss or damage.

XXI. The provisions of Sections XIV and XVI of this Act shall not extend to Bills of Exchange or other forms of orders for money, or to Receipts for money.

XXII. The payment of any penalty under Section XIV or Section XVI of this Act shall exempt the person paying the same from any further penalty for any such omission or neglect as is therein described, and if any other such penalty shall already have been imposed, the same shall be taken so far as it goes in reduction of any penalty under the said sections.

XXIII. When any Draft or Order for the payment of money on demand chargeable with the Stamp duty of one anna shall come to the hand of any person unstamped, it shall be lawful for such person to affix thereto the necessary adhesive Stamp and to cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing to charge the Duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or to deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid, and such Draft or Order shall, so far as relates to the Stamp Duty chargeable thereon, be good and valid; but this shall not relieve any person from the liability to the penalty which he may have incurred by issuing the said Draft or Order unstamped.

XXIV. If any person shall, within the British Territories in India, execute any Policy of Marine Insurance, purporting to be drawn in a set of two, and shall not at the same time execute on paper duly stamped as required by this Act, the two numbers of which such Policy purports the set to consist, every such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXV. In modification of so much of Section 98 of the Code of Civil Procedure as declares that on the application of the plaintiff reciting the substance of any agreement, compromise, or satisfaction, in accordance with which a suit is adjusted and disposed of, the Court, if satisfied that such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction has been actually entered into or made, shall grant a certificate to the plaintiff, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of Stamp Duty paid on the plaint, if the application shall have been presented before the settlement of issues, or half the amount if presented at any time after the settlement of issues and before any witness has been examined,—it is enacted that if such application shall have been presented before the suit is called up for the settlement of issues, or in suits in which the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit, as directed in Section 41 of the said Code, and in Section 9 Act XLII of 1860 (for the establishment of Court Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts established by Royal Charter) before the hearing of the suit has commenced, the Court, if satisfied that such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction has been actually entered into, or made, shall grant a certificate to the plaintiff, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector half the amount of Stamp Duty paid on the plaint. Provided that no such certificate shall be granted if the adjustment between the parties be such as to require a decree to pass, on which process of execution can be taken out, or in any appealed suit.

XXVI. No larger sum shall be recoverable in any Court of Justice by reason of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, for which an optional Stamp is indicated to be proper by the Schedule annexed to this Act than the largest sum for which, if specially stated in a Deed, Instrument,

and annexed to this Act than the largest sum for which, if specially stated in a Deed, Instrument,

or Writing of the same denomination, the Stamp actually used under the option so given would be of sufficient value. And no such Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall be held by any Court of Justice to be valid in respect to any sum of money larger than that for which the Stamp on the said Deed, Instrument, or Writing would be sufficient.

XXVII. No Justice of the Peace or any Officer before whom an affidavit is made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read, or used in any Court of Justice, may be taken, shall receive or attest such affidavit, unless it be written on a Stamp of not less than the value prescribed by the Schedule A annexed to this Act.

XXVIII. Every person receiving payment of any sum of money, the receipt for which under this Act requires a Stamp, shall (if required) give a receipt bearing the proper Stamp indicated by this Act, and shall bear the expense of furnishing the same, and in case of refusal shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees. The expense of providing the Stamp of any Bill of Exchange, Letter of Credit, Draft, Cheque on a Banker or other person, Promissory Note, or other Order or Obligation for the payment of money made or drawn in the British Territories in India (not being a Bond, Instrument, or Writing bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses), shall be borne by the person making or drawing the same.

XXIX. Except in any Court of Justice established by Royal Charter, or in any Court of Small Causes established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any such Court, no Instrument or Writing of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps in the Schedule B annexed to this Act, shall be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice or Government Office, or shall be received or furnished by any public Officer, unless such Instrument or Writing be upon a Stamp prescribed as aforesaid by the Governor-General of India in Council, and of a value not less than that indicated to be proper for it by the said Schedule B.

XXX. Every provision contained in the Schedules annexed to this Act, shall be of the same force as if it were contained in the body of the Act.

XXXI. The Governor-General of India in Council may, from time to time by an order to be published in the Official Gazette, direct that, in the whole or in any part of the British Territories in India to be specified in such order, such lower rates of Stamp Duty as he shall prescribe, shall be taken on all or any of the Deeds, Instruments, or Writings specified in the Schedules annexed to this Act, or altogether exempt the same, and in like manner, as occasion shall require, cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given. Such cancellation or variation shall also be notified in the Official Gazette.

XXXII. The local Government shall appoint Officers for the collection of the Stamp Revenue, and shall assign Districts to such Officers.

XXXIII. All orders passed by the Collectors of Stamp Revenue, shall be open to revision by the Board of Revenue, or other chief Controlling Revenue Authority, except orders passed under Section XIV of this Act, when the Collector shall allow a Deed, Instrument, or Writing not bearing the proper Stamp to have the proper Stamp impressed upon it, and orders passed under Section XLVII of this Act, when the Collector shall allow a new Stamp or the value in money to be given in lieu of any Stamp which shall have been damaged, soiled, or rendered unfit for use. All such orders shall be final and shall not be open to revision.

XXXIV. The local Government may license or cause to be licensed Venders of Stamps, and may direct how and under what conditions Stamps may be supplied to such Venders for sale.

XXXV. Every Vender of Stamps shall at all times have his license, together with the Schedules annexed to this Act, in the Vernacular language of the District, stuck up in a conspicuous situation in the place where he sells the Stamps, on pain of a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

XXXVI. Every Vender of Stamps shall write on the back of every Stamp which he sells, except adhesive Stamps and Stamps used for Receipts, or for Bills of exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, or other Orders for money, Agreements for loans falling under Article 13 of the Schedule A annexed to this Act, or Bills of Lading, the date of issue, the name of the person to whom the Stamp is issued, and his own ordinary signature, on pain of a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XXXVII. Any Vender who shall knowingly write a false name or date on the back of any Stamp which he is required to endorse under the last preceding Section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding three months, or both.

XXXVIII. Every Vender of Stamps shall without delay deliver any Stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which the Vender is duly authorized to receive in payment for Stamps, on pain of a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XXXIX. Any Vender who demands or accepts for any Stamp any consideration other than the value thereof in such currency as he is duly authorized to receive in payment for Stamps shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XL. Any Vender who demands or accepts for any Stamp any consideration exceeding the value of such Stamp, shall be punished by imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding ten times the value so demanded or accepted, or by both, and it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Officer passing the sentence to direct the value of the excess to be refunded out of such fine to any person from whom such excessive consideration may have been accepted.

XLII. Any Vender or other person who, after any period which may have been appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council for the commencement of the use of new Stamps, sells any old Stamps, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

XLIII. If any Vender refuse or omit to render any account required by the provisions of any bond he may have entered into, or to permit the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District or any Officer duly authorized by him to inspect his accounts or to examine the store of Stamps in his possession, it shall be lawful for such Collector to proceed against such Vender for the recovery of the value of the balance of Stamps standing against him in the books of such Collector, or for the recovery of the balance of money standing against such Vender in the said books, in the same manner as Collectors of Land Revenue are authorized by law to proceed against persons owing revenue or rent to Government.

XLIV. Any Vender who, upon the determination or resignation of his license, does not, within such reasonable time as shall have been prescribed by the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District, make over to some Officer duly authorized to receive the same an account of all his transactions in relation to Stamps kept according to the provisions of any bond he may have entered into, together with any Stamps remaining, or which ought to be remaining in his hands, and any balance of cash which may be due from him to Government on the above-mentioned accounts shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; provided always that no Vender shall, by the payment of such fine, be exempt from any punishment provided by law for any embezzlement of which he may have been guilty, or from such proceeding as by the last preceding Section the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District is empowered to adopt for the recovery of the value of any Stamps or balance of cash remaining in the hands of or standing against such Vender.

XLV. Upon the death of any Vender, his Executor or Administrator, or in case there be no Executor or Administrator, any other person in possession of such Vender's effects shall, upon demand being made by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District or any Officer duly authorized by him, make over within a reasonable time to such Collector or Officer as aforesaid any Stamps which the deceased Vender shall have received and

shall not have issued at the time of his death, and any account of the transactions of such deceased Vender in relation to Stamps which shall have been kept according to the provisions of any bond which such deceased Vender may have entered into, of which Stamps and account such Executor, Administrator, or other person may have the possession, or be able to obtain the possession, on pain of a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XLVI. The Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District may call upon the surety of a Vender of Stamps to make good the value of the balance of Stamps standing against such Vender in the books of such Collector, or the balance of money standing against such Vender in the books of such Collector, and on his failure to do so may proceed against such surety for the recovery of the value of the balance of Stamps, or for the recovery of the balance of money as aforesaid, in the same manner as Collectors of Land Revenue are authorized by law to proceed against the surety of a person owing revenue or rent to Government.

XLVII. No person not being a licensed Vender of Stamps duly appointed shall sell any Stamp unless it has been in an authorized manner obtained for use and not for sale under pain of a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; provided that nothing in this Section shall be held to apply to any adhesive Stamp, or to any Stamp used for a Receipt, Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other Order for money, or to an agreement for a loan falling under Article 13 of the Schedule A annexed to this Act, or to a Bill of Lading.

XLVIII. Clause 1.— If any Stamp Paper, after having been obtained in the manner allowed by this Act, shall have become damaged, spoiled, or unfit for use either by any accident happening to the same, or because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing thereupon, which being discovered before such Deed, Instrument, or Writing shall be finally signed and executed, renders the same of no avail; or when by reason of the death or refusal of the party whose signature may be necessary to effect the transaction intended by such Deed, Instrument, or Writing it remains incomplete and of no avail; or when by the refusal of any office or trust that may be granted by a Deed, Instrument, or Writing it has failed of the purpose intended; or if any Deed, Instrument, or Writing duly stamped shall not have been finally executed by reason of any accident having happened to the same or because of some error in the drawing up or copying thereof having been discovered the same is rendered of no avail; or if by reason of failure of consideration, the transaction intended by such Deed, Instrument, or Writing cannot be effected, or such transaction has been effected by some other Deed, Instrument, or Writing duly stamped, or in the case of a Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or the like, if by non-delivery to the payee or person acting on his behalf, or from other cause, the same is never brought to use, and in the case of a Bill of Exchange other than a Bill drawn in sets as provided in this Act if it shall not have been presented for acceptance; in all such cases, it shall be competent to the Collector

of the Stamp Revenue of the District, upon delivery being made of such Stamped Paper, so damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use to cause a similar Stamp or Stamps of equal value to be delivered to the owner of such Stamp Paper, so damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use, or to his representative, upon payment of the value of the Paper, on which the new Stamp shall be impressed. The provisions of this Section shall not extend to any Bill of Exchange drawn in a set, if any one of such set shall have been delivered to the payee.

Clause 2.—The owner of any Stamp which shall be damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use as aforesaid, shall prefer his application to the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District in which he may have purchased the same, and if such Collector be of opinion that the application ought to be complied with, he shall deliver or cause to be delivered, subject to the provisions of this Act, to the party or his representative, a Stamp similar or of equal value to that which has been damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use. Provided that the application be made within one year of the period when the Stamp shall have become damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use.

Clause 3.—In any case in which under this Section a Collector may give a new Stamp in lieu of a Stamp damaged, spoiled, or rendered unfit for use, he may, if he shall see fit, re-pay to the party making the application the amount of such Stamp in money.

XLVIII. Clause 1.—From the time when this Act shall come into force, in case of the sale of any land, annuity, or other property, real or personal, moveable or immovable, not being a share of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, when the same is transferred by simple endorsement, or of any right, title, interest, or claim in any such property, when a Duty is imposed by this Act on the conveyance thereof, the full purchase or consideration money directly or indirectly paid, or secured or agreed to be paid for the same, shall be truly expressed and set forth in words at length in the principal Deed, Instrument, or Writing, whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or in any other person; and if the full purchase or consideration money shall not be fully and truly expressed and set forth in the manner above directed, the purchaser and seller shall each forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and be charged with the payment of five times the amount of the excess of Duty which would have been payable for such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, in respect of the full purchase or consideration money, if the same had been duly expressed in such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, beyond the amount of Duty actually paid for the same.

Clause 2.—If any person shall knowingly and wilfully insert or set forth in any such Deed, Instrument, or Writing, any less amount than the full and true purchase or consideration money directly or indirectly paid or secured

or agreed to be paid for the same, he shall incur the penalties prescribed in the preceding Clause of this Section.

XLIX. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence affecting the Public Revenue under this Act, except at the suit or prosecution of the Collector of the Stamp Revenue of the District or other Officer specially authorized by the Government in that behalf.

L. Every offence punishable by this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by a Justice of the Peace.

LI. If any person sentenced to a fine under the provisions of this Act shall not pay the fine to which he shall be sentenced, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace who passed the sentence to issue his warrant to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party fined, or to sentence the offender to imprisonment until the payment of the fine or the expiration of a term to be assigned, not exceeding three months, whichever shall first take place.

LII. A share not exceeding one-half of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act may be awarded by the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace imposing the fine to the informer.

LIII. Throughout this Act and the Schedules annexed to it, the word "Stamp," except when the contrary shall appear from the context, is used to signify a stamped piece of paper or other stamped material for writing on; and by the "value" of a Stamp is meant a sum indicated by words or figures duly impressed upon such piece of paper or other material. The term "Bill of Exchange" includes a Hoondee or any other Instrument of a like nature. The word "Deed" includes every Instrument of the nature of a Deed whether under a Seal or not. The word "Paper" includes Parchment, Vellum, or other similar material. The word "Sheet" denotes a stamped paper or other material of the size prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under Section IV. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number. Words importing the masculine gender shall include females. The word "Month" means a Calendar month.

LIV. This Act shall come into force from the 1st of May 1862.

Commencement of Act.

SCHEDULE A.

Containing a specification of the Deeds, Instruments, and Writings which require to be stamped under this Act, and of the proper Stamps for such Deeds, Instruments and Writings.

	PROPER STAMPS.
1. Agreement, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, not being of the nature of a Bond or other Obligation for the payment of money, or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dower, and not being otherwise provided for in this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties ...	1 Rupee.
NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be stamped as an Agreement.	
If the Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum be of the nature of a Bond or other obligation for the payment of money, or of a Conveyance, or of a Deed of Mortgage, Gift, or Dower...	The same Stamp as prescribed by this Schedule for such Instrument.
2. Agreement for an annual or any periodical payment ...	The same Stamp as for a Bond for the amount of ten years' payment, or of the total sum secured if less.
3. Agreement, or Minute or Memorandum for a lease, or of the terms and conditions on which any land, house, or other real property is let, held, or occupied ...	The same Stamp as for a lease for the same property on the same terms and conditions.
Provided that any lease afterwards made of the same land, house, or other real property in pursuance of such Agreement, Minute or Memorandum, shall be chargeable with a Stamp Duty of 8 Annas only, to be denoted by a Stamp, which shall be affixed to such lease by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the Agreement, Minute, or Memorandum bearing the proper Stamp, and not otherwise.	
4. Agreement to cultivate, manufacture, produce, provide, or deliver any article in consideration of advance made—	
If the amount advanced do not exceed 50 Rupees ...	Rupees. Annas. 0 1
If it exceed 50 Rupees but do not exceed 100 Rupees ...	0 2
If it exceed 100 Rupees but do not exceed 200 Rupees ...	0 4
If it exceed 200 Rupees but do not exceed 500 Rupees ...	0 8
If it exceed 500 Rupees ...	1 0
5. Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale or purchase of any Security of the Government of India, Railway Scrip, Share in any Joint Stock Company, or Bill of Exchange to the amount or value of 100 Rupees ...	1 Anna.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale or purchase of any Security of the Government of India, Railway scrip, Share in any Joint Stock Company, or Bill of Exchange, if not of the amount or value of 100 Rupees.	
Agreement or Contract, or any Minute or Memorandum of an Agreement, made for or relating to the sale of any goods or merchandise.	
6. Agreement for the hire of a Steamer for tugging a vessel, if for a single trip within the limits of the Port ...	8 Annas.
Beyond the limits of the Port ...	1 Rupee.
7. Agreement for service or personal employment by the month or for any longer period—	
If the amount of monthly salary or wages secured by such Agreement do not exceed in value 5 Rupees ...	1 Anna.
If the amount so secured exceed 5 Rupees but do not exceed 20 Rupees ...	4 Annas.
If the amount so secured exceed 20 Rupees but do not exceed 50 Rupees ...	8 Annas.
In any other case ...	1 Rupee.

PROPER STAMPS.

EXEMPTION.

Agreement for service or personal employment for any period less than a month.

8. Affidavit or solemn declaration not made for the immediate purpose of being filed, read, or used in any Court of Justice, per sheet

9. Assignment, if not of the nature specified under the head of Conveyance or Settlement, nor specially exempted—

In any case where the Assignment is of any interest secured by an original Deed, Instrument, or Writing on a Stamp of a value less than eight Rupees

In any other case

1 Rupee.

The same Stamp as the original Deed.

8 Rupees.

EXEMPTION.

Transfer by mere endorsement of a Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading; and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.

10. Bill of Exchange, Letter of Credit, Draft, Cheque, Promissory Note, Hoondee, or other Order or Obligation for the payment of money not being a Bond, Instrument, or Writing bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses—

If payable on demand and bearing the date on which it is made, and if the sum payable exceed twenty Rupees

1 Anna.

If payable at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight—

If drawn singly.	If drawn in a set of two, each to be stamped.	If drawn in a set of three each to be stamped.
------------------	---	--

When not exceeding	100 Rupees	...
When exceeding 100 and not exceeding	250 "	...
" 250	500 "	...
" 500	1,000 "	...
" 1,000	2,500 "	...
" 2,500	5,000 "	...
" 5,000	10,000 "	...
" 10,000	20,000 "	...
" 20,000	30,000 "	...

Rs.	As.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.
0	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	3	0	1	6	0	1
0	6	0	3	0	0	2
0	12	0	6	0	0	4
1	8	0	12	0	0	8
3	0	1	8	0	1	0
6	0	3	0	0	2	0
12	0	6	0	0	4	0
18	0	9	0	0	6	0

And for every further 10,000 Rupees or for any part of every further 10,000 Rupees, if drawn singly, 6 Rupees in addition; if drawn in a set of two, each to be stamped 3 Rupees in addition; if drawn in a set of three, each to be stamped 2 Rupees in addition.

If drawn in a set of more than three, each of the set in excess of three to be stamped as required for each one of a set drawn in a set of three.

If not drawn singly, each of the set shall state that it is drawn in a set of two or three and shall denote on the face thereof that it is the first, second, or third of the set as the case may be.

If payable at a period exceeding one year after date or sight

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the same amount.

11. Bill of Lading of or for any goods to be exported

4 Annas for a single Bill, Acknowledgment, or Instrument, or each part of every set of the same.

Bill of Sale.—See Conveyance and Mortgage.

12. Bond or other Obligation for the payment either absolutely or conditionally of any definite or certain sum of money, not otherwise charged for or expressly exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty in this Schedule—

				PROPER STAMPS.	
				Rupees.	Annas.
If for any sum not exceeding		50 Rupees	...	0	4
Above	50 Rupees and not exceeding	100	"	0	8
"	100	ditto	200	1	0
"	200	ditto	300	2	0
"	300	ditto	500	4	0
"	500	ditto	700	5	0
"	700	ditto	1,000	6	0
"	1,000	ditto	2,000	10	0
"	2,000	ditto	3,000	15	0
"	3,000	ditto	5,000	25	0
"	5,000	ditto	10,000	35	0
"	10,000	ditto	20,000	60	0
"	20,000	ditto	40,000	100	0
"	40,000	ditto	60,000	125	0
"	60,000	ditto	80,000	150	0
"	80,000	ditto	1,00,000	200	0
And for every further part of		1,00,000	"	100 Rupees	
And for every further		1 00,000	"	200	"
13. Bond or Agreement for a loan made upon the deposit of Title Deeds or a Note or other Security of the Government of India, Share or Debenture of any Railway or Joint Stock Company, Bill of Lading, Warrant for Goods deposited in a Bonded or other Warehouse, or Assignment of any Goods, with or without a deposit of the acceptance or Promissory Note of the borrower. Provided that no such Agreement is drawn in the form of a Bond or of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, or in any such way as would render it a negotiable Instrument passing by endorsement, for whatever amount, in case the period of such loan shall not exceed one month				Rupees.	Annas.
If such loan is for a period exceeding one month and not exceeding two months				1	0
If such loan is for a period exceeding two months and not exceeding three months				2	0
14. Bond or other Obligation concerning respondentia and bottomry				4	0
15. Bond or other Obligation given as security for the transfer of any Government Security or Stock of any public Company, or for the delivery or accounting for any matter or thing capable of being valued				The same Stamp as for a money Bond for the like amount.	
16. Bond or other Obligation for an annual or any periodical payment, not being interest upon any principal sum secured by the Bond or other Obligation, whether for a fixed or for an indefinite period				The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the amount engaged to be paid or accounted for, or of the value of the thing to be delivered or transferred.	
17. Bond or other Obligation when the amount of the money to be secured is not specified				The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of a sum equal to ten times the yearly payment, or of the total sum secured, if less.	
When the amount is limited to a certain sum				An optional Stamp—See Section XXVI of the Act.	
18. Bond or other Obligation for the due execution of an office or work, and any other Bond not otherwise specially provided for				The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of such limited sum.	
19. Bond or other Obligation taken as collateral security with some Deed or Instrument executed on the Stamp prescribed for a Conveyance or Money Bond, or as security for the performance of any other Contract, Covenant or Agreement, not being for the payment of money, the transfer of property, or the satisfaction of any pecuniary demand				An optional Stamp—See Section XXVI of the Act.	
20. Certificate, that is to say, a document denoting or intended to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any person, to any Share or Shares or Scrip in any Joint Stock or other Company, or proposed or intended Company, or any Certificate declaring or entitling the holder thereof, or any person, to be or become the proprietor of a Share or Shares or Scrip of or in any such Company.				The same Stamp as the Deed, Instrument, Contract, Covenant, or Agreement, if of value not exceeding eight Rupees; otherwise a Stamp of eight Rupees.	
21. Charter-party, or any Agreement or Contract for the Charter or hiring of any sea-going Ship or Vessel				1 Anna.	
				2 Rupees.	

PROPER STAMPS.

22. Composition Deed, or other Instrument of Composition between a debtor and his creditor

} 8 Rupees.

23. Conveyance or Deed or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever, executed for the sale or transfer, for a consideration, of any land, tenement, rent, annuity, or other property, real or personal, moveable or immoveable, or of any right, title, or claim to or upon, or interest in, any land, house, rent, annuity, or other property, that is to say, for or in respect of the principal or only Deed, Instrument, or Writing whereby the property sold shall be conveyed to, or otherwise vested in, the purchaser, or to some other person by his direction—

When the purchase or consideration money therein expressed or denoted shall not exceed one hundred Rupees

} 1 Rupee.

Above	100 Rupees and not exceeding	200 Rupees ..
"	2 0 " ditto	400 " ..
"	400 " ditto	800 " ..
"	800 " ditto	1,200 " ..
"	1,200 " ditto	2,000 " ..
"	2,000 " ditto	3,000 " ..
"	3,000 " ditto	4,000 " ..
"	4,000 " ditto	5,000 " ..
"	5,000 " ditto	7,500 " ..
"	7,500 " ditto	10,000 " ..
"	10,000 " ditto	20,000 " ..
"	20,000 " ditto	40,000 " ..
"	40,000 " ditto	60,000 " ..
"	60,000 " ditto	80,000 " ..
"	80,000 " ditto	1,00,000 " ..
And for every further		50,000 " ..
Or part thereof		" ..

Rupees.

Annas.

2	0
4	0
8	0
12	0
20	0
30	0
40	0
50	0
75	0
100	0
150	0
200	0
300	0
400	0
500	0
200	0
100	0

24. Conveyance when the consideration is an annuity

} The same Stamp as for a Conveyance when the purchase money is equal to ten times the annuity.

25. Conveyance of any kind whatever not otherwise charged, if the value of the property conveyed or of the consideration for the Conveyance be stated or appear on the face of the Conveyance

} The same Duty as would be charged if a consideration in money equal to such value were expressed in the Conveyance as the consideration thereof.

If no value appear on the face of the Conveyance

26. Conveyance or Transfer of a Share of a Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company, whether by Deed or endorsement, when the market value of the Share transferred does not exceed 100 Rupees, per Share

60 Rupees.

When it exceeds 100 Rupees and does not exceed 200 Rupees

4 Annas.

When it exceeds 200 Rupees and does not exceed 300 Rupees

8 ditto.

When it exceeds 300 Rupees and does not exceed 400 Rupees

12 ditto.

and for every 100 Rupees a further Duty of 4 annas, and for the conveyance or transfer of every quarter or half of any such Share, a corresponding rate of Duty.

1 Rupee.

EXEMPTION.

All transfers of subscription to any of the Government Loans, or other Government Securities.

27. Co-PARTNERSHIP.—Deed or other Instrument of—

8 Rupees.

28. COPY.—Copy or Extract of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing attested or certified to be a true copy or extract and furnished for the purpose of being given in evidence in any Civil or Revenue Proceeding or made for the security or use of any person being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest immediately under such Deed, Instrument, or Writing

} The same Duty as prescribed for the original Deed, Instrument, or Writing by this Schedule.

Note.—Every copy bearing the proper Stamp which shall at any time be offered in evidence shall be deemed to have been made for that purpose.

29. Where such copy may be made for the security or use of any person not being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest immediately under the Deed, Instrument, or Writing per sheet

3 Annas.

PROPER STAMPS.

30. Copy attested or certified to be a true copy or made for the purpose of being given in evidence in any Civil or Revenue Proceeding, of any Will, Testament, or Codicil, or of any Probate or Probate Copy of any Will or Codicil, or of any Letter of Administration, or of any confirmation of any Testament, Testamentary, or Dative, or of any part thereof respectively ...

1 Rupee.

31. Copy or Extract of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing annexed to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing. ...

The same Stamp as the Deed, Instrument, or Writing from which the copy or extract is made, if of value not exceeding 8 annas; otherwise 8 annas per sheet.

32. Copy, authenticated or certified, of any record, letter, account, statement, report, or other writing, furnished to any individual from any Government Office, per sheet ...

8 Annas.

For copies of Judicial or Revenue Papers given from Courts of Justice, Revenue Offices, &c. ...

See Schedule B.

EXEMPTION.

Copy of any paper which any Public Officer is required to make or furnish, for which a Stamp is not specially required by this Schedule.

33. COVENANT.—Any separate Deed of Covenant made on the sale or mortgage of any immoveable property or of any right or interest therein (the same not being a Deed chargeable with *ad valorem* Duty under the head of Conveyance in this Schedule) for the conveyance, assignment, surrender, or release of such property, right, or interest, or for the title to or quiet enjoyment, freedom from incumbrance, or further assurance of such property, right, or interest, or otherwise by way of indemnity in respect of the same, or for the production of the Title Deeds, or Muniment of Title relating thereto, or for all or any of those purposes.

10 Rupees.

34. Deed of Gift or Dower whether to take effect on the instant, or at a future period, determinate or indeterminate ...

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

35. Deed of any kind not otherwise charged or expressly exempted from Stamp Duty by this Schedule. ...

As an Agreement.

36. Duplicate, or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with Duty under this Act ...

The same Duty as the original when such Duty does not exceed 8 annas.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 8 annas, but do not exceed 10 Rupees ...

1 Rupee.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 10 Rupees, but do not exceed 50 Rupees ...

2 Rupees.

If the Duty chargeable on the original exceed 50 Rupees ...

3 Rupees.

Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed by the Collector of Stamp Revenue of the District upon the production of the original Deed bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.

EXEMPTION.

Counterpart of a lease executed by a ryot or other actual cultivator of the soil; provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.

(For Madras and Bombay.)

Counterpart of a lease executed between landlord and tenant relative to lands in the Presidency of Madras or Bombay subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.

A counterpart of a lease includes a Kabilent and the like.

37. EXCHANGE.—Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing whereby any real property shall be conveyed or surrendered in exchange for other property. ...

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

38. LEASE.—Any lease made in perpetuity, or for a term of years, or period determinable with one or more lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent ...

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum of the amount of such consideration.

		PROPER STAMPS.			
		When the lease is for a period not exceeding one year.		When the lease is for a period exceeding one year.	
39. Any lease of any land, house, or other real property at a rent, without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium—					
Where the rent calculated for a whole year shall not exceed in value 24 Rupees		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Exceeding 24 Rupees but not exceeding 50 Rupees		0	4	0	8
"	50 " " 100 "	0	8	0	12
"	100 " " 250 "	0	12	1	0
"	250 " " 500 "	1	0	2	0
"	500 " " 1,000 "	2	0	4	0
"	1,000 " " 2,000 "	4	0	8	0
"	2,000 " " 4,000 "	8	0	16	0
"	4,000 " " 6,000 "	16	0	32	0
"	6,000 " " 10,000 "	24	0	48	0
"	10,000 " " 25,000 "	40	0	80	0
"	25,000 " " 50,000 "	100	0	200	0
and for every additional 25,000 or for any part of every additional 25,000 Rupees		200	0	400	0
40. Any lease of any land, house, or other real property at a rent for an indefinite term, and without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium		100	0	200	0
41. Any lease of any land, house, or other real property, stipulating for a rent, granted in consideration of a fine or premium		The same Stamp as for a lease for a period exceeding one year.			
		A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a Conveyance in consideration of the fine, and a lease for the rent.			
EXEMPTIONS.					
Any lease executed to a ryot or other actual cultivator: provided that no fine or premium be paid as part of the same transaction.					
(For Madras and Bombay.)					
Every lease or other engagement executed between landlord and tenant, relative to land, in the Presidency of Madras or Bombay, subject to the payment of Revenue to Government.					
42. Letter, or Power of Attorney, not being of the kinds provided for in Schedule B.					
If the Letter or Power of Attorney be for the performance of one act only and the value of the property to be dealt with be expressed in the Letter or Power and do not exceed 500 Rupees					
43. Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment, or Cognovit, unless taken as collateral security for the payment of any sum of money secured by another Instrument stamped with an <i>ad valorem</i> Stamp under this Act					
If given for securing any sum of money exceeding 500 Rupees, for which the person giving the same shall then be in actual custody under an arrest on mesne process or in execution.					
If given as such collateral security as abovementioned					
NOTE.—For Wakalatnamahs, Mooktarnamahs, and other powers required to be filed for the conduct of suits or proceedings of any kind pending before the Courts of Justice or before the Revenue Authorities					
44. Letter of license from a creditor to his debtor					
45. MORTGAGE.—Any Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or of any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Pledge, or Hypothecation of or in respect of any immoveable property with or without possession given or of any personal property without possession given, intended as a security for money due or to be lent thereupon; also any Deed or Contract accompanied with a deposit of Title-Deeds to any property where the same may be made as security for payment of money due or lent at the time					

PROPER STAMPS.

46. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation, or of any Acknowledgment in the nature of a Mortgage, Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation given for a loan or advance made on the deposit of any personal property ...

The same Stamp as for a Promissory Note.

47. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation with or without possession given of any immoveable property or of any right, title, or interest therein, intended as security for the transfer of a Government Security, or for the payment of an Annuity for a fixed period, or for the delivery at a future date of any matter or thing capable of being valued ...

The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the total amount assured, or for the *bond fide* value.

48. Deed of Mortgage or Conditional Sale, Assignment, Pledge, or Hypothecation with or without possession given of any immoveable property, or of any right, title, or interest therein given for the security of an Annuity for an indefinite period, such as a Life Annuity ...

The same Stamp as for ten times the annual payment.

Where it may be stipulated that the amount secured by such Mortgage shall not exceed a certain sum ...

The same Stamp as for a Deed of Mortgage of such limited sum.

Where the total amount secured by the Mortgage is unlimited ...

An optional Stamp—See Section XXVI of the Act.

49. Deed of Mortgage where a Bond shall have been already taken for the amount secured, or where from any other cause the Mortgage shall act merely as a collateral security to some other transaction in which an Instrument requiring a Stamp has been executed ...

The same Stamp as for the Bond or other Instrument, if of value not exceeding eight Rupees, otherwise a Stamp of eight Rupees.

NOTE.—Where there are more Deeds than one required to execute the Mortgage in the manner desired by the parties, then for every other Deed than the principal Deed; provided the original Deed has been duly stamped ...

The same Stamp as for the principal Deed if of value not exceeding eight Rupees; otherwise a Stamp of eight Rupees.

EXEMPTION.

Letter of Hypothecation accompanying a Bill of Exchange.

50. MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—Re-conveyance of— ...

The same Stamp as for an Assignment.

51. MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—Release of an equity of redemption of— ...

The same Stamp as for a Conveyance.

52. NOTARIAL ACT.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule ...

Rupees. Annas.

2 0

53. Partition by private Agreement or made by a Public Officer, of an estate or property, real or personal, or in the nature of separation of brotherhood, as amongst Hindoos, for each sharer's copy of the Deed of Partition—

When the sharer's portion does not exceed one hundred Rupees in value ...

0 8

Rupees. Annas.

1 0

2 0

4 0

6 0

8 0

2 0

Exceeding 100 Rupees and not exceeding 200 Rupees ..

" 200 " " " " 400 " ..

" 400 " " " " 600 " ..

" 600 " " " " 800 " ..

" 800 " " " " 1,000 " ..

And for every additional four hundred Rupees, or part thereof ...

When the subject of the partition, consisting either wholly or in part of other property than money, and money not being part of such subject is paid, or agreed to be paid for the purpose of compensating any difference from just proportion in the partition actually made of that subject ...

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamp which would have been required had the subject of partition been actually divided with the just proportion and of the Stamp for a Conveyance or Deed of Sale for a sum equal to the amount so paid or agreed to be paid, for the purpose of compensating the difference therefrom.

54. Policy of Insurance, or other Instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called whereby an Insurance shall be made upon any life or upon any event depending upon any life or against loss or damage by fire upon any building or property of the description mentioned in Article 55—

For every sum of one thousand Rupees and also for each and every fractional part of one thousand Rupees ...

Rupees. Annas.

0 8

55. Policy of Insurance of any ship, vessel, sloop, lighter boat, or the like, or of any goods or property on board, or upon the freight of any ship, vessel, sloop, lighter boat, or the like or upon any other interest relating thereto, or upon any voyage where the premium shall not exceed two per centum on the sum insured—

		PROPER STAMPS.	
		If executed singly.	If executed in sets of two, each to be stamped.
If the whole sum insured shall not exceed one thousand Rupees ...		<i>Annas.</i> 0 8	<i>Annas.</i> 0 4
If the sum insured exceed one thousand Rupees, for every one thousand Rupees eight annas if executed singly; and if executed in a set of two, four annas for each number.			
		If executed singly.	If executed in sets of two, each to be stamped.
Where the premium shall exceed two per cent on the sum insured, if the whole sum shall not exceed one thousand Rupees ...		<i>Rupee.</i> 1 0	<i>Annas.</i> 0 8
If the sum insured exceed one thousand Rupees, for every one thousand Rupees and also for any fractional part of one thousand Rupees whereof the same shall consist, one Rupee if executed singly; and if executed in a set of two, eight annas for each number.			
If drawn in a set of more than two, each of the set in excess of two to be stamped as required for each one of a set drawn in a set of two.			
<i>Note.—A Letter of cover or engagement to issue a Policy of Insurance does not require a Stamp. Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the full Stamp prescribed for a Policy of Insurance, no money shall be paid or payable upon it, nor shall it be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court in India otherwise than to compel the delivery of a Policy on the prescribed Stamp.</i>			
Promissory Note.—See Bill of Exchange.			
56. Promissory Note for the payment of any sum by instalments, or for the payment of several sums at different dates, so that the whole of the money to be paid shall be definite and certain ...		The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the whole amount.	
57. Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note for any sum of money ...			
58. Protest of any Commander or Master of a vessel ...			
59. Protest. Notice of intention of—of any Commander or Master of a vessel ...			
60. Receipt or discharge given for the payment of money or in acquittal of a debt paid in money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted, exceeds twenty Rupees. ...			
		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Annas.</i>
		2	0
		2	0
		0	8
		0	1

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by post acknowledging the arrival of a *Currency* or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any Security for money.

Receipt or discharge for the rent of land paying Revenue to Government, granted to any ryot or other actual cultivator for the rent of land cultivated by him.

Receipt or discharge written upon any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order for the payment of money, duly stamped.

Receipt or discharge written upon or contained in a Mortgage Deed, or other Security, or a Deed of Conveyance, Settlement, Personal Bond, or other Instrument duly stamped, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed or the receipt of any principal money, interest, or annuity thereby charged.

PROPER STAMPS.

Receipt given for money deposited in any Bank, or in the hands of any Banker, to be accounted for, whether with interest or not, provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for. Provided always, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of any allotment of a share, in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Joint Stock or other Company, or proposed or intended Company, which last mentioned receipt or acknowledgment, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the Duty charged upon a receipt.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 61. Release to an Executor or Trustee from his trust .. | 10 | 0 |
| 62. Schedule referred to in any Agreement, Lease, Bond, Deed, or other Instrument, per sheet ... | 0 | 8 |
| 63. Settlement, Marriage Settlement, &c., namely any Deed or Instrument, whereby any sum of money, or any Government Security or other property, real or personal, shall be settled, or agreed to be settled, upon or for the benefit of any person, in any manner whatsoever .. | The same Stamp as for a Bond for the payment of the amount or value settled or agreed to be settled; or in cases in which the value shall be indeterminate, an optional Stamp—See Section XXVI of the Act. | |
| 64. Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of any goods on board of any Ship or Vessel .. | 1 Anna. | |
| 65. WARRANT. Bonded Warehouse— .. | 8 Anna. | |

GENERAL Exemptions.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind made or executed by or on behalf of the Government by any Government Board, Commission, Court, Officer, or Agent.

Note.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing, executed to or by a Court of Wards, Local Agent, or Officer acting under the authority of any such Court or Agent, or to or by any Administrator General or a Receiver appointed by any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of revenue or rent, or in satisfaction of a decree or order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay, along with the purchase money, the price of the requisite Stamp, or else provide such Stamp, and shall receive from the Officer conducting the sale a Deed of Sale executed on the proper Stamp.

Renunciation of land executed by a Ryot or other actual cultivator of the land to his landlord.

Will, Testament, and the like, together with a Deed merely declaratory of trust or appointment or apportionment or otherwise, in execution of powers, or pursuant to any previous Settlement, Deed, or Will.

Note.—(a) Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing required by the foregoing Schedule to be stamped may be written on one or more Stamps, if the value of the Stamps used amount to the value required by the Schedule.

(b.) When of several Deeds, Instruments, or Writings, a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which shall be so deemed. In any case, however, where there are more Deeds than one, every other Deed than the principal requires the same Stamp as the principal Deed, if of value not exceeding eight Rupees (which shall be the maximum Stamp for collateral Deeds), and every such collateral Deed shall specify, by its contents which other is the principal Deed by which the Conveyance has been effected, certifying that it is executed on the proper Stamp.

SCHEDULE B.

Referred to in Section XXX of the Act, containing the Specification of Duties chargeable on Law Papers.

Application.—See *Razzenamah*.

1. Application presented to the Collector of Customs at any Presidency Town, and application presented to the Municipal Commissioners, or to any Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, under Act XIV of 1856 (for the Conservancy and Improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca)

1 Anna.

2. Bail or Security Bond, or other Obligation, whether of specified amount or with a penalty of a specific sum of money, or of indefinite amount, when taken by or by order of any Court of Justice, or by any Revenue Authority

Rupces. Annas.
0 8

EXEMPTION.

Bail Bonds in Criminal cases, Recognizance to prosecute or give evidence, and personal recognizances for appearance or otherwise.

3. Certificate granted under Act XXVII of 1860 (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons) if the debt or other property in respect to which the Certificate is granted is sworn not to exceed 500 Rupees

4 Rupees.

If exceeding 500 Rupees, but not exceeding 1,000 Rupees

8 Rupees.

And for every additional 1,000 Rupees or any part of every additional 1,000 Rupees

4 Rupees.

The party to whom such Certificate is granted, or his heir or representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such Certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court which granted such Certificate shall require him so to do, file a statement of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such Certificate, and if the moneys so recovered or realized shall exceed the amount of the debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom such Certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the Certificate and order such person to take out a fresh Certificate on the Stamp prescribed by this Article for such enhanced amount. In default of furnishing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the Certificate.

4. Copy of Decree if passed in any Court below the Sudder Court or in any Revenue Court in any suit in which the value of the claim amounts to fifty Rupees, or in any regular appeal

1 Rupee.

If passed in the Sudder Court in any suit or appeal

Rupces. Annas.
4 0

5. Copy of a Judgment or Order not being a Decree if passed by a Court below the Sudder Court or in any Revenue Court

0 8

If passed by the Sudder Court

1 0

EXEMPTION.

Copy of any Judgment, Decree, or Order, if passed otherwise than on appeal in any Court below the Sudder Court in any suit, or in relation to any suit, or in any Revenue Court, in which the value of the claim does not amount to fifty Rupees.

6. Copy of any Revenue or Judicial Proceeding or Order, or copy of any Account, Statement, Report, or the like, filed on record and taken out for use or reference, or when left on Proceedings in place of the original withdrawn—per sheet

0 8

Letters of Administration.—See *Probate*.

7. Mooktarnamah, Wakalatnamah, and other powers, filed or presented for the conduct of any case in any Court of Justice or before any Revenue Authority, or before the Revenue Authorities—

	PROPER STAMPS.	
	Rupees.	Annas.
When presented to the Sudder Court ...	2	0
When presented to the Board of Revenue or other chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	2	0
When presented to a Commissioner of Revenue, or to a Commissioner of Customs, not being the chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	1	0
When presented to any Court, Civil or Criminal, other than the Sudder Court, or to any Collector or other Revenue Officer...	0	8

EXEMPTIONS.

Mookhtarnamahs executed by an Officer or Soldier of the Army.

No Stamp is required where Counsel is admitted in any case by any Criminal Court to appear on behalf of a prisoner without a written Mookhtarnamah.

8. Petition of appeal not being from an Order rejecting a plaint, or from a Decree or Order having, by any law, the force of a Decree; and petition or application presented to any Civil Court, shall be written upon Stamp Paper of the following value, viz. :—

When presented to the Sudder Court ..	2	0
When presented to any Court below the Sudder Court ..	0	8

SPECIAL RULE FOR BENGAL.

9. Petition of Appeal to the Board of Revenue or other chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	2	0
Any other petition or application to the Board of Revenue or other chief Controlling Revenue Authority ...	1	0
Petition or application not falling within any of the other provisions, or of the exemptions of this Schedule presented to any other Criminal Court, or to any other Revenue Office ...	0	8

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Petition or application presented to any Moonsiff's Court or to any Cantonment Joint Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature, under Act III of 1859 (for conferring civil jurisdiction in certain cases upon Cantonment Joint Magistrates, and for constituting those Officers Registrars of Deeds), or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act XLII of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter) in relation to any suit or case of an amount or value less than fifty Rupees, or to a Collector or Deputy Collector in relation to any suit or case of the same amount or value tried under Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

Application for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of any exhibit.

Petition of appeal presented to a Magistrate against the Chowkeedary Assessment.

Communication made to a Magistrate in regard to Police matters not intended for record.

Petition to a Collector or Officer making a settlement relating to matters connected with the assessment of lands, the ascertainment of rights, or to any other matter affecting the settlement of the Government Revenue on land, if presented pending the formation of such settlement.

Petition to a Board or Commissioner of Revenue relating to the same.

All petitions, applications, charges, and informations respecting crimes and offences. Petitions from prisoners, convicts, persons under examination or otherwise in duress, or under restraint of the Court or its Officers.

PROPER STAMPS.

EXEMPTION FOR THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No petition or application to the Revenue Authorities need be presented on Stamp Paper, except as prescribed in the Special Rule given at the close of this Schedule with respect to cases that fall within Regulation VI. 1828 of the Bombay Code (for extending in the same manner as in suits before the Courts of Civil Judicature, Stamps to suits cognizable by Collectors under the operation of Chapter VIII Regulation XVII. 1827, or any other now in force.)

10. PLAINT.—Petition of, in suits and appeals not otherwise provided for, instituted in any Civil Court not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts established by Royal Charter, for the recovery of any sum of money, or to obtain possession of any interest, matter, or thing—

SCALE FOR PLAINTS.

If the amount or value of the property claimed does not exceed		16 Rupees		...
Above		16 Rupees and not exceeding	32	
"	32	"	64	"
"	64	"	150	"
"	150	"	300	"
"	300	"	800	"
"	800	"	1,600	"
"	1,600	"	3,000	"
"	3,000	"	5,000	"
"	5,000	"	10,000	"
"	10,000	"	15,000	"
"	15,000	"	25,000	"
"	25,000	"	50,000	"
"	50,000	"	1,00,000	"
"	1,00,000	"		"

If the suit be instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act III of 1859, and the amount or value claimed do not exceed 8

Rupees	...
If it exceed 8 Rupees but do not exceed 16 Rupees	...
If it exceed 16 Rupees but do not exceed 32 Rupees	...
If it exceed 32 Rupees	...

In suits for possession instituted under Section XV Act XII of 1859

NOTE.—(a). In suits for lands paying revenue to Government, not situate within the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, if forming one entire Mehal, or a specific portion thereof with a defined jumma subject to revision, the value shall be assumed at the amount of the annual jumma payable to Government on account of the Mehal or portion thereof as aforesaid; and where the land has been assessed in perpetuity, at three times the amount of the annual jumma.

(b). Within the Presidency of Madras, in suits for land paying Revenue to Government, the value of the property shall be assumed at the amount of the annual aggregate produce of the land computed as payable by the dependant Talookdars, Under-Farmers, and Ryots on account of the year in which the suit may be preferred.

(c). Within the Presidency of Bombay, in suits for land paying revenue to Government, the value of the property sued for shall be calculated at the amount of the annual assessment.

(d). In suits for Lakhiraj, Enam, or Ren-free land, the value shall be calculated at eighteen times the aggregate annual rent payable by the Ryots or other Under-tenants of the land.

(e). In suits instituted for houses, gardens, and other things of value, real or personal, not of the descriptions above specified; as well as for any interest in Malgozarea land, or for any other right or thing not capable of valuation under the above rules, the amount shall be computed according to the estimated selling

Rupees.	Annas.
1	0
2	0
4	0
8	0
16	0
32	0
50	0
100	0
150	0
250	0
350	0
500	0
700	0
1,000	0
2,000	0

The same Stamp as for a suit in any other Court.

A Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed in the foregoing scale.

price, or when no such estimate can be made, at the sum at which the plaintiff shall estimate the value of his suit; and suits for damages or compensation for injury sustained, and the like, shall be valued at the amount claimed by plaintiff.

(7). If an appeal or plaint, which shall have been rejected by the Lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be ordered to be received, or if a suit shall be remanded in appeal for a second decision by the Lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the Appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of Stamp Duty paid on the petition of appeal.

SPECIAL RULE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

(9). In suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1859, for the recovery of arrears of rent or of money in the hands of an Agent, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for suits instituted in the Civil Courts, and in all other suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the said Act, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of the value of 8 annas. Provided that in every such suit in which a Decree is passed, the full amount of Stamp Duty prescribed for suits instituted in the Civil Courts shall be entered in the Decree, and shall be charged to the party cast or to the parties respectively in such proportions as the Court or Officer deciding the suit shall deem proper, and the sum not covered by the Stamp on the plaint shall be recoverable by the Collector of the District in the same manner and under the same rules as an arrear of revenue or rent.

11. Probate and Letters of Administration granted by any Court, or Certificate granted under Regulation VIII. 1827 of the Bombay Code (to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts) or under Act XL of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Port William in Bengal)

Rupces.	Annas.
4	0

12. Ruzeenamah, Rusanamah, Soolunamah, or the like, that is to say:—

Any written application whereby, or according whereunto, a suit pending in a Court of Civil Judicature shall be adjusted, or be capable of adjustment, without an award of the presiding Judge or other Officer

To be charged as in Petitions.

SPECIAL RULE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Suits cognizable before Collectors under the operation of Chapter VIII Regulation XVII. 1827 of the Bombay Code (for the territories subordinate to Bombay, prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, defining the relative rights in the land and its produce of the Government and the subject of the superior holder and the tenant; vesting the Collector with judicial powers in cases regarding land, and its rent and produce, and declaring the circumstances under which exemption from the payment of Land Revenue is to be enjoyed), as modified by Act XVI of 1838, shall be subject to the same rules in regard to Stamps as are in force as above for the Courts of Civil Judicature.

GENERAL RULE.—If the subject matter of any plaint, written statement, petition, or copy of a decree or order cannot be conveniently comprised within one Stamp Paper of the value prescribed by this Schedule, one or more additional pieces of paper may be used bearing a stamp of the value required for Petitions. This Rule does not apply to copies of judgments; any additional piece of paper required for such copies do not require to be stamped.

M. WYLIE,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill, as settled in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 1st March 1862, is hereby published for general information, and will be re-considered on the 15th instant:—

A Bill for the better enforcement of discipline in the Great Jail at Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better enforcement of discipline and order amongst the criminal prisoners confined in the Great Jail of Calcutta, as well as for the more effectual superintendence over, and control of such prisoners; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The authority hitherto exercised by the Sheriff of Calcutta over that part of the Great Jail which is termed the House of Correction shall henceforth cease and determine; and the whole authority over the House of Correction and the prisoners confined therein is hereby vested in the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, or in such other Officer as the Government may from time to time appoint.

II. The Commissioner or other Officer in whom the control of the House of Correction shall be vested is hereby empowered to take cognizance of all breaches of prison discipline and to punish persons guilty of mutinous and violent conduct or of insolent language, or contumacious refusal or wilful neglect to perform the work or wilful mismanagement of the work allotted to them, by placing them in solitary confinement, which shall not extend beyond three days at a time for each offence, or in separate confinement for not more than seven days, or by confining them in irons for periods not exceeding four days in each case. Provided that no person shall be detained in prison under the provisions of this Act beyond the term of his original sentence. A Register of all persons punished under this Act shall be regularly kept by the Officer in whom the control of the House of Correction shall be vested and shall be forwarded to Government once a month.

III. The powers entrusted by the preceding Section of this Act to the Officer in whom the control of the House of Correction may be vested are hereby extended to the Sheriff of Calcutta for the time being as regards criminal prisoners in that part of the Great Jail which will remain under the control of the Sheriff. In the case of mutinous or violent conduct, or where it may be necessary in order to prevent an outbreak, the Jailor shall exercise, within that part of the Great Jail which shall remain under the control of the Sheriff, the powers laid down in the preceding Section of this Act. Provided that the Jailor shall, within twenty-four hours of the exercise thereof, report every instance in which he shall

exercise such powers to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff shall have power to annul or alter the order as he may think fit. The Sheriff shall be bound to keep up a Register similar to that mentioned in the preceding Section of this Act.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Jailor, or for the Keeper of the House of Correction, to cause any prisoner sentenced to transportation or penal servitude to be put in irons when it may be necessary to do so for the safe removal of such prisoner from the Jail to the place of embarkation.

V. The Government is hereby authorized from time to time to frame rules for the proper discipline of prisoners in the House of Correction, and of Criminal prisoners within that part of the Great Jail which will remain under the Control of the Sheriff, with regard to their food, dress, hours of recreation and work, labor, classification, instruction, and all points in any way concerning the regularity and order of the said House of Correction and of such criminal prisoners as aforesaid.

VI. These rules shall be applicable to all persons confined in any part of the said Great Jail or House of Correction under any judicial criminal sentence, whether such persons be confined there for the whole or for a part of their term of imprisonment, or be merely placed temporarily there pending their removal elsewhere, and also to persons awaiting their trial.

VII. Should any person under sentence of death be at any time confined in the House of Correction, the power of the Sheriff to remove the prisoner to that part of the Great Jail which will remain under the custody of the Sheriff, or to such other place as may from time to time be fixed on as the place of execution, and to execute that sentence of death, shall not in any wise be affected by this Act.

VIII. The Magistrates of Police for the Town of Calcutta for the time being appointed under Act XIII of 1856 shall on the 1st day of June next after the passing of this Act and on the 1st day of June in every subsequent year, meet at the Calcutta Police Court for the purpose of nominating, and shall then and there nominate two or more of their number who shall consent thereto, to be Visitors of the said Great Jail and House of Correction. One or more of such Visiting Magistrates so nominated shall personally visit and inspect the said Great Jail and House of Correction at least three times in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occasion shall require, and shall examine into the state of the buildings so as to form a judgment as to any alterations or additions which may appear necessary, and into the behaviour and conduct of the Officers of the said Great Jail and House of Correction, and the treatment, behaviour, and condition of the criminal prisoners confined therein.

IX. The Visiting Magistrates for the time being shall once in every quarter of a year make a report in writing to the Government, through the Sheriff and the Officer in whom the control of the House of Correction shall be vested respectively, of the state of the said Great Jail and House of Correction, of what additions or alterations are required or shall have been made therein, of any abuses which have come to their knowledge in the management of the criminal prisoners, and of the general state of such prisoners as to discipline, employment, instruction, hard labor, and observance of rules.

X. In case any criminal prisoner within the said Great Jail or House of Correction shall be guilty of any repeated offence under Section II of this Act or against the rules to be passed under this Act, or of any greater offence than is punishable under the said Section II of this Act, the Sheriff or Officer for the time being having control of the House of Correction, as the case may be, may notify the same to the Visiting Magistrates for the time being. Such Visiting Magistrates shall thereupon have power and are required to attend at the Great Jail, or House of Correction as the case may be, and enquire upon oath and determine concerning the matter so reported, and to order the offender to be punished by separate confinement for any term not exceeding one calendar month of which six days may be ordered to be solitary confinement in periods of not more than three days each.

XI. Whoever without due permission takes or attempts to take or throws into any part of the said Great Jail any food or other article prohibited by the rules to be passed under this Act, shall be liable to be apprehended and brought before any Police Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding two months.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 1st March 1862, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 4th April next:—

A Bill to repeal Section XXX of Regulation II. 1819 (for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under alien or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government in the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made)

WHEREAS by Section XXX of Regulation II. 1819, it is enacted that certain suits preferred in a Court of Judicature regarding lands held, or claimed to be

held, free of assessment, shall be referred for investigation to the Collector, and that similar suits may be preferred in the first instance to the Collector; and whereas such reference of suits is unnecessary and causes inconvenience and delay in their decision, and it is advisable that such suits should be preferred and disposed of exclusively in the ordinary Courts of Civil Judicature; it is enacted as follows:—

I. Within the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, Section XXX of Regulation II. 1819 is hereby repealed, except as regards such suits decided by Collectors under the provisions of that Section as may be open to appeal at the date of the passing of this Act.

II. All suits preferred by proprietors, farmers, or talookdars, to resume the revenue of any land held free of assessment, as well as all suits preferred by individuals claiming to hold land exempt from the payment of revenue, shall be instituted, heard, and determined in and by the Courts of Civil Judicature, like ordinary civil suits, and under the rules and subject to all the provisions contained in Act VIII of 1859 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter) and not otherwise.

III. This Act shall apply to all suits commenced under Section XXX of Regulation II. 1819, and pending decision under that Section in any Court (other than a Court to which such suit has come by way of appeal) or before any Collector at the time of the passing of this Act. All Collectors shall forthwith transfer to the ordinary Courts of Civil Judicature all such suits, whether originally instituted before them, or referred to them by the Civil Courts, as may be pending before them at the time of the passing of this Act; and all suits so transferred shall be heard and determined as provided for by this Act, and not otherwise.

IV. This Act shall not in any way invalidate or alter the effect of any thing which shall have been done in any suit prior to the passing of this Act: and all proceedings which prior to the transfer of any suit shall have been held, or shall have taken place under, or in accordance with the provisions of Section XXX of Regulation II. 1819, shall be taken, and shall have effect, so far as circumstances will permit, as if the same had been held or had taken place in due course in the Court to which the suit shall be transferred.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1166.

Fort William, the 1st March 1862.

Notification.—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859 in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 104.—Richard Wright, of Grosvenor Street, Cumberwell, in the County of Surrey, Sugar Refiner, for 'improvements in the manufacture and refining of Sugar, and in apparatus employed therein.'

No. 106.—Thomas Gibbon, Engineer in the employ of the Assam Company, of Nurneent, in Assam, in British India, for a novel arrangement of machinery for the better and more expeditious rolling of leaf in the manufacture of Tea.

No. 107.—William Muir, of the Britannia Works, in the City of Manchester, Engineer, for 'improvements in machinery for communicating motion to foot lathes and other machines to be worked by treadles.'

No. 1167.

The 3rd March 1862.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. John Shore Dumergue to resign the Civil Service from the 22nd of January last.

No. 1168.

The 4th March 1862.

Mr. John Mangles Lewis and Mr. Francis Spencer, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported their departure for Europe on the 25th ultimo.

No. 1169.

The Reverend William Ward Nicholls has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 480.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 4th March 1862.

Major R. L. Taylor, c. s., Officiating Political Agent at Meywar, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 15th instant, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 482.

Lieutenant S. S. Sutherland, Commandant, Military Police Battalion, Nursingpore District, Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence for six weeks from the 20th ultimo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 484.

Lieutenant E. R. C. Bradford assumed charge of the office of Political Assistant, Western Malwa, from Major H. Forbes, on the 17th ultimo.

No. 485.

The services of the Reverend E. M. Birch are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 487.

Captain C. Baldwin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, assumed charge of the Baitool District from Captain F. A. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner, on the 19th ultimo, on which date the latter Officer assumed charge of the Hoshungabad District.

No. 488.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major W. Anstruther Thomson, Commandant of the Governor General's Body Guard, to be Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. C. Wake, c. s., to be Superintendent of Darjeeling, *vice* Dr. A. Campbell, retired.

No. 493.

Notification.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 30.

Fort William, the 1st March 1862.

Notification.—The following appointments in the Office Establishments of the Civil Pay-Masters at the several Presidencies are published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council:—

Bengal Head Asstt., Mr. R. C. Tulloh.
 Madras " " W. Donald.
 Bombay " " Pandurung Gurmoba.
 N. W. P. " " J. Eede (on deputation,) (Mr. L. Teyen, officiating.)
 Punjab " " H. D. Lawrence.

No. 31.

The 4th March 1862.

Notification.—Mr. J. I. Harvey, Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, made over charge of the Counter Stamp Department to the Civil Pay-Master, Calcutta, on the 28th ultimo; and of the Government Savings Bank to Mr. W. Clark, 2nd Assistant Accountant-General to the Government of India, on the same date.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th February 1862.

No. 235 of 1862.—Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. Thomas James Ryves, Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Rohilund Division, the local rank of Lieutenant, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Field during the disturbances in 1857-58.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1862.

No. 236 of 1862.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Staff appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Captain (Brevet Major) George Hutchinson,	Engineers,	Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

No. 237 of 1862.—The leave of absence to Europe, on Sick Certificate, granted to Captain (Brevet-Major) L. B. Jones, of the late 50th Native Infantry, Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in Government General Order, No. 365 of the 23rd April 1861, is extended for a period of five months.

Fort William, the 4th March 1862.

No. 238 of 1862.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 19, dated 23rd January 1862, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Major-General S. Corbett, C. B.
 Captain T. A. Tytler, v. c.
 " J. J. Hamilton.
 " T. Green, per Steamer of 20th Dec. 1861.
 " F. H. Hammer.
 " W. G. B. Tytler.
 " H. Buttve.
 Lieutenant E. H. Woodcock.
 " E. O. Horsford.
 " F. Currie.
 " T. W. Rutherford, *vid* Bombay.
 " C. L. B. Constable.

Ensign W. T. A. Thain.

Surgeon A. Fleming.

2. Lieutenant A. W. Cripps has been permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and to return to his duty in India from that Colony by the 24th October 1862, to which date his leave of absence has been extended.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz:—

Major C. J. Gough, v. c.	...	2 Months.
" J. D. McDonald	...	3 "
" A. D. Dickens	...	5 "
Captain W. S. Pierson	...	
" H. Durrant	...	
" F. R. Aikman, v. c.	...	6 "
" A. Cudell	...	
" W. S. Oliphant	...	
" H. J. Hughes	...	3 "
" H. Hayley	...	6 "
" H. Champion Moller	...	
Lieutenant E. F. Litchfield	...	6 "
" H. B. Stuart	...	
" E. F. Fortescue to 15th Feby. 1862.	...	
" C. J. Durand	...	
" A. Willes	...	6 Months.
" C. H. Luard	...	
" A. U. F. Ruxton	...	5 "
" W. C. B. Ryan	...	
" W. R. Martin	...	3 "
Surgeon W. C. B. Fatwell, M.D.	...	6 "
Asst.-Surg. C. M. Smith, M.D.	...	
" W. S. Hayfair, M.D.	...	6 "

4. Lieutenant T. H. Maddock, 3rd European Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the Service from the 15th May 1861.

5. Lieutenant E. L. Clogston, 10th Native Infantry, has been permitted to resign the Service from the 19th February 1861.

No. 239 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vyvyan Cox, of the Artillery } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hammond, of the Artillery } For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

Captain and Brevet-Major }
 Thomas Harmer Sibley, of }
 the Bengal Staff Corps, } For twenty months.
 Assistant Commissary Ge- }
 neral ... }
 Captain Alfred LeGallais, of }
 the Bengal Staff Corps, } For twenty months.
 District Superintendent of }
 Police, Sealkote, Punjab... }
 Lieutenant Harry Style (Lux-) } For twenty months,
 ton, of the late 56th Na- } under the new
 tive Infantry ... } Regulations

No. 240 of 1862.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 14th January 1862 is published for general information :—

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th January 1862.

BREVET.

To be Majors in the Army.

Second Captain Thomas James Maclellan, Bombay Artillery, dated 27th August 1858.

Captain Thomas Clifton Alban, Bombay Infantry, dated 1st October 1859.

Captain Charles Henry Palliser, Bengal Infantry, dated 7th April 1860.

Captain Henry Clerk, Madras Infantry, dated 17th April 1860.

Captain Howard Codrington Dowker, Madras Infantry, dated 19th June 1860.

Captain John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Infantry, dated 3rd October 1860.

No. 241 of 1862.—It is hereby notified that the Rules for the recovery of Table Money from Officers provided with free passages from Port to Port in India, laid down in Government General Order No. 151 of the 11th February 1862, are applicable also to the case of Officers provided with free passages by River Vessels.

No. 242 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Pay Department, instead of the Commissariat, shall disburse the pay proper, which, under Act CXX. of the new Articles of War, is issuable as subsistence to a Native Officer, Soldier, or Public follower imprisoned under the sentence of a Court Martial, or a commuted sentence, or under sentence of a Court of Criminal Judicature, when such sentence does not entail dismissal under Article 91.

The Commissariat Department will therefore cease to advance subsistence in such cases, as it will be drawn in the Regimental Pay Abstract.

No. 243 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Army Commissariat Department.

Captain E. A. Grubb, of the late 24th Native Infantry, Superintendent of Supplies on the Grand Trunk Road, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the Second Class.

No. 244 of 1862.—The retirement with the additional annuity of £120, from the 31st December 1861, of the undermentioned Officers, announced

in Government General Order No. 52 of the 17th

January 1862, is cancelled, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having permitted*

them to retire from anterior dates.

Captain Brevet Major C. Burton, late of the 42nd Madras Native Infantry.

(Major in the Staff Corps.)

Captain Brevet-Major R. O. Gardener, of the 50th Madras Native Infantry.

No. 245 of 1862.—The leave of absence to Europe, on Sick Certificate, granted to Captain J. D. Macdonald, of the late 39th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of the Doelen Irregular Force, in Government General Order No. 1084 of the 5th November 1860, is extended for a period of three months.

No. 246 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Frederick Richard) For three years,
 Norman Fortescue, of the) under the old
 late 73rd Regiment Native) Regulations.
 Infantry ...

No. 247 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Date of Arrival
 at Fort William.

Captain F. H. McLeod, of Ar- } 1st March 1862.
 tillery ... }

No. 248 of 1862.—The services of Major W. A. A. Thomson, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 249 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Captain G. Delane, Second in Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Major W. A. A. Thomson, appointed to another situation.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. P. Peacock to be Second in Command, *vice* Captain G. Delane.

Military Finance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Atkinson, now Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to be Controller of Military Finance, *vice* Colonel J. C. Hunnington, retired.

Captain T. B. Harrison, now Pay-Master at Lucknow, to be First Examiner in the Pay Department, *vice* Major W. S. Ferris, retired.

Captain W. W. Aubert, Invalid Establishment, now officiating as Second Examiner in the Pay Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

Major T. James, Assistant Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, to be Examiner of the Commissariat, Barrack, Stud, and Clothing Departments, *vice* Major T. F. Hobday, retired.

Lieutenant M. C. Perreau, late 47th Native Infantry, to be Assistant Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, *vice* Major T. James, promoted.

Stud Department.

Captain J. K. Couper, Deputy Superintendent, to be Superintendent of Studs, *vice* Colonel J. Dickey, retired.

Captain C. W. D'Oyly, First Class Assistant, to be Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Major R. Thatcher, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. MacDonell, First Class Assistant, to be Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Captain J. K. Couper, promoted.

Captain W. C. MacDougall, Second Class Assistant, to be a First Class Assistant, *vice* Captain C. W. D'Oyly, promoted.

Major C. H. Barchard, c. b., Officiating Sub-Assistant, to be a First Class Assistant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. MacDonell, promoted.

Lieutenant E. S. Jackson, Sub-Assistant, to be a Second Class Assistant, *vice* Captain W. C. MacDougall, promoted.

Lieutenant H. C. Smith, late 9th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant, *vice* Lieutenant E. S. Jackson, promoted.

Major O. Wilkinson, late 4th European Cavalry, to be Probationary Sub-Assistant, *vice* Major C. H. Barchard.

The following Officers are appointed to be Doing Duty Officers in the Stud Department:—

Captain A. B. Fenwick, late 5th European Regiment.

Lieutenant R. G. Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

Clothing Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, to be Superintendent of Army Clothing, *vice* Colonel H. P. Burn, retired.

Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumden, c. b., Commandant of the Corps of Guides, to be Brigadier, *vice* Brigadier W. Hill, retired.

Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, c. b., Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Lumden, c. b., appointed Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 250 of 1862.—It is hereby notified, that the supply and custody of Doobies and Kajwabs will rest with the Commissariat Department instead of with the Ordnance Department, as directed in Government General Order No. 246, dated 19th March 1861.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut. Col.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 627B.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 26th February 1862.*—Mr. H. Doveton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, is transferred to Tirhoot, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. J. Sanders to officiate as Inspector of Schools, North-West Division.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M. A., to officiate as Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College.

Mr. J. S. Rees to officiate as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College.

Baboo Peary Churn Sircar to officiate as Assistant Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College.

Baboo Ramanath Nundy to officiate as Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College.

Mr. J. Reily to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Dinapore.

Mr. R. Finney to officiate as First Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Baboo Gopaul Chunder Ghose to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Chittagong and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 27th February 1862.—Mr. C. D. Field, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhagalpore, is empowered under Section XXXVII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The 1st March 1862.—Moulavy Anwarooddeen Ahmed, Law Officer of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that District.

Baboo Judub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, is vested with the powers to prepare cases for trial before the Court of Sessions, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 26th February 1862.*—Mr. E. F. Lingham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, for six months, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 27th February 1862.—Mr. J. B. Worgan, Assistant Magistrate of Gurbettah, for one month, under Section XII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Kallee Kinker Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tipperah, for a fortnight, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 1st March 1862.—Mr. S. F. Davis, of the Civil Service, for two months, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th January last.

Monlavy Aboo Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Assessor and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATION.—The 28th February 1862.—Mr. E. Sandys, Judge of Dinapore, having resumed charge of his office on the 20th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 20th of August last is cancelled.

The 4th March 1862.—The services of Mr. H. G. Wake, C. B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The 22nd February 1862.—It is hereby notified that

Andool.	Jogacha.
Mohoury.	Jeejnaha.
Baitighra.	Komah.
Bankra.	Doongapore.
Dharash.	

the Villages named on the margin, in the District of Howrah, are included in the Union

notified in the Gazette of the 29th December 1860, for the purposes of Act XX. of 1856, or the Chowkedares Act.

The 22nd February 1862.—It is hereby notified that Act XX. of 1856 shall have effect from this date in the Villages of Kishengunge, Khugra, and Kootubgunge, in Pergunnah Soorjapore of the District of Purneah, and that the said Villages will be united together for the purposes of the Act.

Under Section IV. of the above Act, it is hereby notified that the boundaries of the said Union will be as follow :—

The Northern boundary to commence from the Soondermarain Village on the new Ganges and Darjeeling Road, to pass by Allungunge Haut, to cross the Ramzan, and thence to coincide with the old Darjeeling Road as far as the old dry bed of the Dunk River, thence in a straight line to the new course of the Dunk, with which it coincides until the river turns southward.

The Western boundary to follow the course of the Dunk River from the point last mentioned as far as Mehergong.

The Southern boundary to extend from Mehergong to Durga Asha Sheruf, and thence in a straight line to a point on the new Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

The Eastern boundary to be formed entirely by the new Ganges and Darjeeling Road from the point last mentioned to the Soondermarain Village.

Under Section X. of the above Act, it is hereby further notified, that the Tax to be levied in the said Union shall be an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

The 25th February 1862.—It is hereby notified, under Section III. of Act XX. of 1856, that the provisions of the said Act will have effect from the 1st April 1862 in the Villages and Mohullahs named in the margin, situated in the Suburbs of the

Kaliagary.	Sungraish.
Koodpur.	Teekur Chur.
Goondipore.	Noutpur.
Mooradpore.	Buzzaruthparah.
Soorgungge.	

Town of Comillah, in the District of Tipperah, and that the said Villages and Mohullahs will be

united with the said Town of Comillah for the purposes of the said Act.

Under Section IV. of the said Act, it is also notified, that the limits of the said Union will be as follow :—On the North the River Goomty ; on the East Goodis' Tank and the Sungraish Road. on the South Dey's Jangal or Road ; and on the West, the Road beyond Dr. Roe's pucca building;

Under Section X. of the Act it is further notified, that the tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

**E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 43.

Fort William, the 4th March 1862.

Transfers.—The following Transfers are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department in Bengal :—

1. Overseer Serjeant P. Robson, from the Presidency Division to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William.

2. Overseer Serjeant M. Treacy, from the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, to the Presidency Division.

No. 44.

Appointment.—Baboo Juddoo Nanth Sen, Probationary Assistant Overseer, 24-Pergunnahs' Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in Bengal as an Assistant Overseer.

**J. P. BRADLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.**

Public Works, Railway, Dept,—Bengal.

No. 1.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1862.

Notification.—Mr. J. E. Cooke has been appointed Assistant to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is also appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

**H. DAUMMOND, Major,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Public Works Dept.,
Railway Branch.**

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 108A.

Allahabad, the 19th February 1862.

Under Section XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Tehseeldars in the District of Moradabad with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, to be exercised within their several Tehseeldars:—

Imamooddeen, Tehseeldar of Moradabad.

Abdool Hadee, Tehseeldar of Bilenree.

Kawal Kishan, Tehseeldar of Hussunpore.

Sookhbasee Loll, Tehseeldar of Thakoordwar.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 37A.

Allahabad, the 22nd February 1862.

The Moonsiff and Sudder Ameen of Futtehpore is appointed to be Ex-Officio Register of Deeds at that Station.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

No. 93A.

Allahabad, the 15th February 1862.

Consequent on the return of Captain Exatt, District Superintendent of Police at Etawah, from the leave of absence granted him in Orders No. 1169A., dated 11th November, Lieutenant Franks will return to his substantive appointment as Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Rohilkund Division.

No. 178A.

The 19th February 1862.

Havildar Kessura, of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police Corps, is promoted to the rank of Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd October 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 113.

Allahabad, the 21st February 1862.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces that lands are required for public purposes in the District of Cawnpore, viz., for three Rajbuhns for Ganges Canal, it is hereby declared that land 528 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth is

required in Mouzah Narwah, Pergunnah Billhour, and a strip of that land of the same breadth is required, commencing from the Village Kokoun and ending in Mouzah Futtehpore in the said Pergunnah, and a piece of land 528 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth is required, commencing from the Village of Anae and ending in Mouzah Tickowlee, in Pergunnah Sheorajpore.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II. of Act VI. of 1857.

No. 134A.

The powers of a Deputy Collector, for the trial of suits under Act X of 1859, conferred upon Mahomed Abdoola Khan, Tehseeldar of Goonour, in the District of Budaon, are herewith withdrawn.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 323.

Allahabad, the 19th February 1862.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 785.

Port William, the 8th February 1862.

Mr. Henry Stewart Reid, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

No. 417A.

The 20th February 1862.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, under Section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. D. H. Inglis, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 421A.

The 21st February 1862.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Wylie, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Muttra, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Meerut, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon H. C. Cutcliffe, or until further orders.

No. 424A.

Assistant Surgeon G. Grant, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bijnour, is appointed to officiate in that capacity at Futteghurh, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon C. Plunk, or until further orders.

No. 432A.

The 22nd February 1862.

Twelve months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe on private affairs, under Section IX. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, and six weeks' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. A. W. Wolaston, Government Translator, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 430A.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Jhansie Commission, with effect from 1st March 1862:—

Mr. J. W. Power is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the First Class, but to continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. W. R. Benson is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of the First Class, and is posted to the District of Buncarpore.

Major A. H. Ternan is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Second Class, and is posted to the District of Oraie.

Mr. Clarmont J. Daniell is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Class, and is posted to the District of Jhansie.

Captain W. G. Taylor (absent on leave) is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Fourth Class, and is posted to the District of Lullutpore.

To be Assistant Commissioners of the First Class on a salary of Rupees 600 per mensem.

Captain F. A. Corbett.

Captain J. Davidson.

The former to continue to act as Deputy Commissioner of the District of Lullutpore; the latter to remain attached to the District of Jhansie.

To be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class on a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem.

Mr. John Alone.

To be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class on a salary of Rupees 400, to be increased to Rupees 500 on his passing the examination by the higher standard.

Lieutenant Stanhope Cary.

Mr. Alone to remain at Lullutpore, and Lieutenant Cary to be posted to the District of Oraie.

To be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the First Class on a salary of Rupees 300 per mensem.

Mr. W. R. James.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Second Class on a salary of Rupees 400 per mensem.

Neenaz Alee.

Mr. J. V. Sturt.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Third Class on a salary of Rupees 300 per mensem.

Alee Jan.

Munsoor Alee.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Fourth Class on a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem.

Moulvie Kureem Buksh.

Mahomed Jamalooddeen Hessein.

Ishree Pershad.

No. 451A.

Mr. J. D. Sandford is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in succession to Mr. C. J. Daniell transferred to another appointment.

No. 462A.

The 24th February 1862.

Mr. A. P. Howell, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, is appointed to officiate

as Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. F. E. Elliot, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Boohundshuhur, is appointed to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of a Deputy Collector.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.

Allahabad, the 19th February 1862.

The following orders passed by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 14819, dated the 17th December 1861, is re-published for general information:—

No. 14819.

FROM C. H. LESHINGTON, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Financial Department,

TO THE OFFICIATING CIVIL PAY-MASTER,

Madras.

Fort William, Council Chamber,

The 17th December 1861.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,— I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 418, dated 5th ultimo, enquiring how long after an Uncovenanted Servant has ceased to be employed under Government a Medical Certificate of unfitness for further service may be accepted in his favor as giving a claim to pension, and whether the Local Government can deal with a case of this description under the general Pension Rules, or whether it should be reported for the special sanction of the Government of India.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that, according to the general principle laid down by the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors, in their Financial Despatch, No. 11, dated 14th August 1846, that pensions are to be granted on and not after retirement; and also with reference to the instructions subsequently issued in 1849, in respect to the details required to be specified in the Medical Certificate, "with a view to enable the Court to decide upon the propriety of allowing the retirement upon pension to the Uncovenanted Servants of Government," it appears to the Governor General in Council to be necessary that the Medical Certificate of unfitness for further service should be submitted at the time of retirement.

3. His Excellency in Council, however, observes that in practice this Rule has not been so strictly observed, especially in a case in which

an Uncovenanted Servant is discharged from the public service, in consequence of the abolition of the reduction of his office, and who produces a certificate after the lapse of some reasonable time.

4. In all such cases of deviation from the established rule, the Governor General in Council thinks it proper to require that a reference should be made to this Government for orders.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 14820.

COPY of the foregoing letter sent to all the

• Governments.
Bengal.
Bombay.
Madras.
North-Western Pro-
vinces.
Punjab.

† Civil Pay-Masters.
Bengal.
Bombay.
North-Western
Provinces.
Punjab.

Local Govern-
ments* and to
the other Civil
Pay-Masters†
for information
and guidance.

No. 156.

Allahabad, the 19th February 1862.

The following letter published by the Govern-
ment of India, in the Financial Department, is re-
published for general information :—

No. 867.

FROM C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Financial Department,

TO THE OFFICIATING CIVIL PAY-MASTER,

North-Western Provinces.

Fort William, Council Chamber,

The 23rd January 1862.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the re-

• A Military Officer in Civil em-
ploy, holding a permanent appoint-
ment, who is called upon to perform
the duties of another or second office,
shall be allowed to receive a moiety
of the salary of the appointment in
which he is officiating, in addition to
the full salary of his own appoint-
ment provided that no extra ex-
penses be entailed on Government.

ceipt of your letter
No. 482, dated 8th
instant; and in reply
to state that you
were right in con-
sidering that the Rule*
prescribed in the Fi-
nancial Resolution of

the 25th June last is only applicable in the case
of an Officer holding a permanent appointment,
and officiating at the same time in another supe-
rior to his own. An Officer holding a subordinate
charge is not entitled to any additional allowance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Sd.) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-
Governor, North-Western Provinces,

S. M. MOENS,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 632A.

Allahabad, the 24th February 1862.

Transfers.—The following Transfers are made
in the First Circle, Public Works Department,
North-Western Provinces :—

Overseer Sergeant P. Sexton, from the Meerut
Division, Public Works, to the Agra Division.

Mr. Deputy Commissary F. Rome, from the
Agra Division to the Meerut Division.

No. 652A.

The 25th February 1862.

Leave of Absence.—One month's leave of absence,
on Medical Certificate, is granted to Mr. W.
Kennelly, Assistant Overseer, attached to the 4th
Division, Grand Trunk Road, from the date he
may avail himself of it.

No. 654A.

The 26th February 1862.

Notification.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, Assistant En-
gineer, attached to the Cawnpore Division, Public
Works, has passed the prescribed examination
in a colloquial knowledge of the Vernacular.

No. 660A.

Leave of Absence.—Privilege leave of absence
for twenty days is granted to Doctor C. C.
Wilson, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Roorkee, from
such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit
Mozuffurnuggur and Meerut.

No. 674A.

Promotions.—The following First Class Proba-
tionary Assistant Engineers are promoted to the
Grade of Assistant Engineers, Second Class, from
the date on which they joined the Stations to
which they were posted by General Order
No. 138, dated 31st January 1862 :—

Mr. T. E. Owen.

„ J. Sheldon.

„ J. MacDonald.

No. 680A.

Notification.—Mr. H. C. Woods is appointed to
the Public Works Department in the Grade of
Assistant Supervisor, on probation, subject to his
passing the prescribed examination on the 1st
May next, and is posted to the Benares Division,
Public Works.

The 27th February 1862.

The following Statement of Works of public utility, constructed by private individuals at their own cost in the Meerut Division, is published for general information:—

Statement of Works of Public utility constructed at the cost of private individuals in the Districts of the 1st or Meerut Division during the year 1860-61, or from 1st September 1860 to 31st August 1861.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Division.	District.	Names of Individuals.	Description of work.	Place where Constructed.	Cost.	Total.	REMARKS.	
Meerut Division.	Dehra Doon.	Thakoor	.. Tank	.. Shorepoor Road	Rs. As. P. 100 0 0	Rs. As. P. 100 0 0	By Commissioner. This is a little Tank for the convenience of the people of the neighbourhood and Travellers kept full from a cut from the Canal.	
		Khoda Buksh	.. Pucca Well	.. Saharunpoor Khas	50 0 0			
		Shoo Singh	.. Ditto	.. Mouzah Tayapoor	300 0 0			
		Kubeer Singh	.. Ditto	.. Nanontah	130 0 0			
		Ismaie	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	40 0 0			
		Koonh Mittor	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	250 0 0			
		Shoo Singh	.. Ditto	.. Ghathera	200 0 0			
		Khoda Buksh	.. Ditto	.. Rampoor	250 0 0			
		Daboo Sahnie	.. Ditto	.. Sheremason	150 0 0			
		Inhabitants of the City of Saharunpoor	.. Ramming Kunkur on City Streets	.. Saharunpoor	400 0 0			
	Muzaffargarh.	Inhabitants of the city of Saharunpoor	.. Constructing Pucca Masonry Drains, Dwarf Walls, Chubootrus, &c.	.. Ditto	1,700 0 0	3,420 0 0		
		Gooldaroo Mull, Bunnesh of Samlee	.. Pucca Well	.. Samlee, on Puneeput Road	200 0 0			
		Mohun Lall, East of Samlee	.. Ditto	.. Khara Kurnooa, on Kurnal Road	225 0 0			
		Subscription of Individual	.. Fidures	.. Kandla	75 0 0			600 0 0
		Shades Bhuttafra	.. Pucca Well	.. Between Muruth and Bhagput	100 0 0			
		Bintee Thugga	.. Ditto	.. Between Hauper and Delhi	200 0 0			
		Hurbhoo Lall	.. Ditto	.. At Sirsaurah	610 0 0			
		Kudum Singh	.. Ditto	.. Between Mooradnagar and Bhagput	300 0 0			
		Lawhuro	.. Ditto	.. At Pikooh	250 0 0			
		Natives of the City of Meerut	.. Cut	.. Meerut	2,200 0 0				3,660 0 0
	Fatehshahpur.	Buldo Bunnesh, a resident of Syannah	.. Pucca Well	.. In the new Gunge at Syannah	125 0 0	Proposed by the contributors to be expended in bringing water from the Canal into the Sourajkoudl.		
		Jogeeram Sikul Chum Sahakur of Khoorjah	.. Masonry Ghat	.. On the Rajbuhnah Khoorjah	350 0 0		475 0 0	
		Deji Lall	.. Pucca Well	.. Mouzah Burlad	400 0 0			
		Bunnee	.. Ditto	.. Ko-bek Atrowlee	250 0 0			
		Koonh Ali and Fazl Haid	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	300 0 0			
		Arbhoosree Mull Bunnesh	.. House and Garden	.. Serai Hukeem in Cool	650 0 0			
		Chotey Lall Bunnesh	.. Walled enclosure and Garden	.. Khyr Road	600 0 0			
		Chotey Lall Brahmin	.. Pucca Well	.. Road from Hattras to Cool	100 0 0			
		Nubhoo Ram	.. Pucca Well and Building, with three doors	.. Road from Hattras to Murthra	400 0 0			
		Zamwar Singh	.. A Pucca Well	.. Mouzah Poorah	250 0 0			
	Aligarh.	Gunnesh Ram	.. Pucca Well and Garden	.. Kangunge and Jullat Road	425 0 0	3,500 0 0		
		Gurush Ram Brahmin	.. A Pucca Well.	.. Poorah	225 0 0			
Total Rupees					5,565 0 0			

Errata.—In Notification No. 988A, dated 29th April 1861, the following corrections are made.—
For Pergunnah Burgee, Zillah Allahabad, read Pergunnah Kuntit, Zillah Mirzapoor.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secretary to Govt.,
N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 19th February 1862.

No. 135.—*Appointment.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Sardar Jodh Sing an Honorary Magistrate in the City of Umritsur.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 21st February 1862.

No. 291.—Third Class Native Doctor Kalka Pershad, attached to the Dhurmsala Jail, is placed at the disposal of the Military Authorities to do duty with the Wing of the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Goordaspore.

No. 292.—First Class Native Doctor Sheikh Nubbee Buksh, of the Kangra Police, will perform the duties of the Dhurmsala Jail in addition to his other duties.

No. 315.—Punjab Order No. 2117, dated 11th October 1861, transferring Mr. R. T. Burney, Assistant Commissioner, from Simla to Goojanwalla, has been cancelled.

No. 316.—*Transfer.*—Captain G. F. J. Lewin, Assistant Commissioner, from the Hoshiarpore to the Kangra District, as a temporary arrangement.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The 19th February 1862.

No. 4967.—*Notification.*—Lieutenant H. Macsween, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division from the 28th October to 4th November and from the 9th to the 18th November 1859.

No. 4984.—*Promotions.*—The following Promotions in the Public Works Department have been sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Executive Engineer, Second Class.

Major S. H. J. Davies, Executive Engineer, Rawul Pindee.

To be Executive Engineer, Third Class.

Captain C. M. Browne, Executive Engineer, West Sirhind Division, from 1st January 1862.

To be Executive Engineer, Fourth Class.

Lieutenant R. Home, Officiating Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Baree Doab Canal, from 1st January 1862.

Mr. D. Kirwan, Superintendent, Indus Canal, from 1st January 1862.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Class.

Lieutenant H. Macsween, Assistant Engineer, Delhi Division, from 1st January 1862.

To be Assistant Engineer, Second Class.

Mr. C. Shelverton, Probationary Assistant Engineer, on Survey Duty, from the 1st January 1862.

No. 4986.—The following Promotions in the Upper Subordinate Grades of the Public Works Establishments, Punjab, have been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with effect from the 1st January 1862:—

To be Sub-Engineer, Third Class.

Supervisor and Sub-Conductor E. Sparling, Madhopore Workshops.

To be Overseers.

Assistant Overseer Sergeant G. Davies, Delhi Division.

Assistant Overseer Sergeant J. Hurst, 9th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

The 21st February 1862.

No. 5052.—*Leave.*—Assistant Supervisor Sergeant M. Duggan, of the 1st Division, Baree Doab Canal, has obtained two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 5053.—The undermentioned Transfers and Postings are sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Lieutenant P. Lambert from the 9th Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Sutlej Canal Survey.

Lieutenant H. Blair, Officiating Executive Engineer, Kohat Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Huzara Division.

Lieutenant J. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 4th Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kohat Division.

G. NEWMARCH, *Lieut.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The 19th February 1862.

No. 34.—*Pension.*—Under the general sanction conveyed in Government letters Nos. 146 and 1258, dated respectively the 16th January 1860, and 30th November 1861, Subadar Furbutt Sing, of the 4th Punjab Police Battalion, who formerly belonged to the Durbar Service, and who has been declared unfit for further duty, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 19th August 1861 and granted a stipend of Rs. 12-8 per mensem.

The 20th February 1862.

3RD PUNJAB INFANTRY.

No. 36.—Lieutenant G. A. Way, Adjutant, permitted to resign his appointment, at his own request, and that Officer's services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

S. BLACK, *Captain,*
Offy. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Monday, the 10th of March 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,440 Chests, viz.:—

Behar Opium	...	...	1,305
Benares "	...	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	...	2,440

2. The General Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 15th and 25th March 1862 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 15th March 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 25th March 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to Sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 10th April 1862.	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 7th May "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 9th June "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 9th July "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Wednesday, 4th Aug. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Friday, 5th September "	1,105	1,135	2,240
Ditto Wednesday, 17th Oct. "	1,105	1,135	2,240
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Total	11,305	10,244	22,049

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1862. }

Notification.

TRANSFER Receipts for Public Service and Privilege Remittances which may be issued by the Bank of Bengal on Public Treasuries under the Governments of India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, will contain a Clause to the effect that they are payable on authority from the Accountant-General to the Government of India. Such authority will be conveyed in a list which will be forwarded by the Accountant-General on the date of issue to each Treasury drawn upon.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant-General's Office,
General Department,
The 22nd February 1862. }

Notification.

OFFICERS in charge of Public Treasuries are requested to take notice, that, from and after the 1st March next, all the duties connected with the receipt and payment of public monies, hitherto transacted by the Sub-Treasurer, Calcutta, will be transferred to the Bank of Bengal, and all necessary alterations must therefore be made in the several forms now in use.

Bills of Exchange must in future be drawn on the Accountant-General to the Government of India only, to whom the usual Advices must be transmitted, superscribed in the left hand corner of the address "Bill Advice."

Receipts for Public Service and Privilege Remittances to Calcutta must be made payable from the Bank of Bengal, and a daily list of Public Service, as well as of Privilege Remittance Receipts issued, must be duly transmitted to the Bank.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM;
Accountant-General's Office,
General Department,
The 25th February 1862. }

Notice.

ALL Officers in charge of Treasuries are requested to take notice that exemptions from Income Tax, under Section CXXXIII. of Act XXXII. of 1860, allowed by the Local Government require the approval of the Supreme Government, and in exhibiting such exemptions in the Interest Registers furnished by this Office, the orders of the Financial Department only should be specified in the column of remarks.

E. DRUMMOND,
Acct.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

INTEREST DEPARTMENT;
Accountant-General's Office,
The 27th February 1862. }

Notification.

THE Public are hereby requested to take notice that applications for Bills of Exchange and Transfer Receipts for Public Service and Privilege Remittances from Calcutta, payable at Government Treasuries in the Provinces, should be made to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, whose receipts for money tendered on account of Bills of Exchange must be presented at the Bill Department of the Office of the Accountant-General to the Government of India by whom such Bills will be issued. Transfer Receipts, when allowable under existing Rules, will be issued by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

E. DRUMMOND,

Acctt.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Accountant-General's Office, }
General Department, }
The 4th March 1862.

Notice.

OFFICERS in charge of Treasuries are hereby directed to forward (on the day of Remittance) to the Accountant-General to the Government of India Advices of all Remittances despatched by them to the Bank of Bengal, and Officers intercepting any such Remittances in transit under sufficient authority are also directed to be careful to inform the Accountant-General of the amount intercepted.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acctt.-Genl.,
Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 4th March 1862.

Notification.

THE Resource Department of this Office having been this day re-transferred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General of Bengal, it is requested that all Resource Estimates, Cash Balance Reports, and other papers connected with the Department of Resource, be in future transmitted to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Officiating Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA, }
The 24th February 1862.

Notice.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution of various descriptions of work, at Schedule rates, for the year 1862-63, in the Civil Architect's Division. Correct lists and specifications of all the several descriptions of work that may possibly be required in the repairs of buildings and in the construction of ordinary works can be seen in the Civil Architect's Office, No. 2, Coila Ghat Street, up to the 1st April 1862.

Tenders will not be received after the 1st April next.

The Contracts to be first made will take effect from the 1st May 1862.

G. PRICE, Captain,
Civil Architect.

Notice.

THE Office of the Military Accountant has been removed from the Premises No. 4, Coila Ghat Street, to No. 6-1, Russell Street.

G. M. HILL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Accountant.

MILY. ACCT.'S OFFICE, }
The 4th March 1862.

Notice.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution of various descriptions of work, at Schedule rates, for the year 1862-63, in the Garrison Engineer's Division.

Correct lists and specifications of all the several descriptions of work that may possibly be required in the repairs of buildings and in the construction of ordinary works can be seen in the Garrison Engineer's Office, Fort William, up to 1st April 1862.

Tenders will not be received after the 1st April next.

The Contracts to be first made will take effect from the 1st May 1862.

J. H. MARSHALL, *Captain,*
Offg. Garrison Engr., Fort William.

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 4th March 1862.

Notice.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution of various descriptions of work, at Schedule rates, for the year 1862-63, in the Suburban Roads' Division.

Correct lists and specifications of the several descriptions of work that may possibly be required in the repairs of buildings and in the construction of ordinary works can be seen in the Superintendent, Suburban Roads' Division's Office, No. 49, Lower Circular Road, up to 1st April 1862.

Tenders will not be received after the 1st April next.

The Contracts to be first made will take effect from the 1st May 1862.

A. BREMNER,
Offg. Supdt. of Subn. Roads.

CALCUTTA, }
The 3rd March 1862.

Notice.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution of various descriptions of work, at Schedule rates, for the year 1862-63, in the Executive Engineer's Office, Barrackpore Division.

Correct lists and specifications of all the several descriptions of work that may possibly be required in the repairs of buildings and in the construction of ordinary works can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office, Barrackpore Division, at the Station of Barrackpore, up to 1st April 1862.

Tenders will not be received after the 1st April next.

The Contracts to be first made will take effect from the 1st May 1862.

A. F. BAIRD, *Major,*
Exc. Engr., Barrackpore Division.

BARRACKPORE, }
The 3rd March 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. ROSE,
Collector.

SARUN,
The 4th January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Gawalparah,
The 9th January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. S. DREMMOND,
Offg. Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP;
Gya,
The 21st January 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Offg. Collector.

PURNEAH,
The 3rd February 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

A. MONAY,
Offg. Commissioner of the
Sonthal Pergunnahs' Division.

BHAUGULPORE;
Commissioner's Office,
The 5th February 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax, for the year commencing from the 31st July 1861, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for last year; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this Notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. F. LAUTOUR,
Offg. Collector.

PATNA COLLECTORATE,
The 8th January 1862. }

Notification.

DR. J. G. FRENCH assigned charge of the medical duties at Nowgong on the 12th instant.

HENRY HOPKINSON, Major,

Commissioner of Assam.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Assam,
The 21st February 1862.

Nuddsa Rivers.

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 21st to 27th February 1862.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.		
Above Entrance in Gangesa ...	7 0	
On the Entrance Shoal	0 10	
Thence to Hât Bauleah, 44 Miles	1 0	
Hât Bauleah to Alickdenh ...	1 6	
Alickdenh to Kissengunge, 38 Miles	2 2	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 Miles	5 0	
BHAGIRATHI.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Jeengunge		
Jeengunge to Cutwa, 60 Miles	2 0	
Cutwa to Nudden, 46 Miles	2 3	
JELINGHUR.		
Entrance ...	Closed.	
Thence to Kurempore, 19 Miles		
Kurempore to Teakatta, 35 Miles	2 0	
Teakatta to Nudden, 60 Miles	2 0	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 27th February 1862, plus 0 feet 4½ inches.

H. W. GARNAULT, Lieutenant,
Offg. Supdt., Nuddsa Rivers.

The 1st March 1862.

Notification.

As some misconception appears to exist as to the legality of importing Salt into Chittagong, notice is hereby given, that Salt may be imported by Sea into that Port on private account, and may be sold there on payment, by the Purchaser of the full Duty of three Rupees four annas per maund, under the same rules and regulations that are in force in Calcutta. Delivery can only take place under Rowannahs issued by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, but should imports take place in a considerable scale, arrangements will be made for facilitating the grant of Rowannahs.

By Order of the Board Revenue, L. P.,
C. CHAPMAN,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA;
Custom House,
The 22nd January 1862.

Wanted,

A MOONSHERRI for the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Goudah, Oudh. He must be a good Translator, and be able to read and write both English and Oordoo fluently. Salary Rupees 150 per mensem.

(Sd) J. S. ROSE,
Deputy Commissioner, Goudah.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

PRIZE

FOR ESSAY ON COTTON CULTURE.

To any person who shall produce, on or before the 1st May 1862, an approved Essay on the Culture of Cotton in India from Foreign Seed, the sum of one thousand Rupees, and the Gold Medal of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. The Essay must be of a practical character containing the results of the Writer's own observations or experiments, and not merely a compilation from books.
2. The copyright of the Essay, to which a premium shall be awarded, shall become the property of the Society, for publication in their Journal or otherwise.
3. The Society are not bound to award a prize unless they consider the Essay deserving of it.
4. In all reports of experiments the expenses shall be as accurately detailed as practicable.
5. The pound avoirdupois and the Company's Rupee are the only weight and currency in which calculations are to be made.

A. H. BUCHANAN,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
April 1861.

No. 17.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 3rd April and opened there at noon on the 4th April 1862, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.—

2. Printed Forms of Tenders with stipulations will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application, and none others will be received.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Meat for Troops."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

5. Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in words as well as figures.

6. Tendering parties must lodge with their tender or pay before the same are opened the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

7. Parties may tender for each or any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

8. All further information and particulars will be furnished to any party or parties applying.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders.	DETAILS.	BARRACKPORE.				CHITTAGH.				BENGALPORE.			
		Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are delivered.	Installments deliverable, and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom Articles are delivered.	Installments deliverable, and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.
1	Mutton once a week	One year from 1st May 1862.	48,000 0 0	Ration Ground and Hospitals to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	Rupers 2,000.	Rupers 7,000.	Very best grass fed.	One year from 1st May 1862.	52,800 0 0	Ration Ground and Hospitals to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	Rupers 400.
	" if twice a week	"	96,000 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	105,600 0 0	"	"	Rupers 1,600.
	Beef six times a week	"	3,12,000 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	38,800 0 0	Ration Ground and Hospitals to Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily proportion half an hour before sunrise.	Rupers 5,000.
	" if five times a week	"	64,000 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	79,200 0 0	"	"	"

BARRACKPORE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 3rd March 1862.

J. SYKES, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

[illegible]

[illegible]

**J. SYKES, Captain,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.**

BARACKPORE;
Exc. Comm. Office,
The 17th February 1862.

NOTICE.

No. 13.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Raneeunge Executive Commissariat Office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of the 15th March 1862, for the undermentioned Articles to be delivered in the quantities, and during the periods specified, at the Commissariat Godown at Raneeunge, and also on command, free of all charges.

2. The Articles to be of the best quality and description. Each Tender must be accompanied with a Treasury Receipt for the amount of Security noted below, which will be at once returned to all but the party whose Tender is accepted. Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock P. M. on the 17th March 1862, and the successful competitor (subject to the approval of the Commissary General) declared in the presence of such parties as may choose to attend.

3. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at this Office.

4. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting Tenders for the different Articles in full or in part only.

5. Tenders must include every item of the class or classes to which they have reference.

Class.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Station.	Estimated monthly requirements may be more or less.	To be delivered.	Security Money to be deposited.	PERIOD OF CONTRACT.		
			lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.			
A.	Bread	Raneunge on Command	2,000 0 0	Daily as required.	1,000 0 0	From 1st May 1862 to 30th April 1863.		
B.	Sugar		1,500 0 0		200 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
C.	Coffee		500 0 0		300 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
D.	Salt		500 0 0		60 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
E.	Vegetable		2,000 0 0		350 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
F.	Coal		15,000 0 0		80 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Butter		20 0 0					
	Chickens		No. 30					
G.	Eggs		" 100			25 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
	Fowls		" 6					
	Milk	20 lbs.						
H.	Gram for Bullocks	Raneunge only.	100 maunds	Daily as required.	400 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
I.	" for Horses		600 "		2,400 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Chatties		No. 30					
	Cloth for Wicks		1 over 6 cks.					
J.	Jars, large		No. 40			160 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
	Lamp Oil		6 maunds					
	Lime (unslaked)		40 "					
	Thread		5 seers					
	Alum		2 lbs.					
	Assafetida		2 oz.					
	Hazar Phials	2 dozens						
	Bottles, Empty	1 dozen						
	Camphor	1 lb.						
	Charcoal	10 maunds						
		lbs. oz. d.						
	Chiretta	1 0 0						
	Coriander Seed	0 2 0						
	Cubeb	1 0 0						
	Ginger, Dry	0 8 0						
	Gund Beroja	as required						
	Kuladana	Ditto.						
	Kutch Katochn	4 oz.						
K.	Loaches	No. 25		30 0 0	Ditto	ditto.		
		lbs. oz. d.						
	Linseed Oil	3 0 0						
	" Meal	3 0 0						
	Mustard, Europe	0 6 0						
	" Oil	3 0 0						
	" Seed	8 0 0						
	Pepper, Black	as required						
	Plantain Leaves	No. 10						
	Pomegranate Root	as required						
	Poppy Head	No. 60						
	Rumest	2 oz.						
	Vinegar	3 bottles						
	Wax, White	4 lbs.						
	" Yellow	2 "						
TINNING COOKING UTENSILS.								
		To be stoned twice in a month.	No. 2	Daily as required.				
	Chilamelles							
	Copper Browsers, large, with Covers		" 18					
	" " medium "		" 12					
	" " small "		" 20					
L.	Frying Pans		" 12		40 0 0	Ditto	ditto.	
	Lutiles		" 24					
	Sauce Pans		" 12					
	Spoons and all other small Utensils		" 12					

RANEEUNGE;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 11th February 1862.

R. A. GRUND, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

PERHAPS.

EARTHEN VESSELS AT ATTOCK STATION.

Camels.

PRINAWUR AND NOWSHERA STATION.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Camels at Station	...	7 12	6	p. month
" " Graze	...	4 12	0	"
ATTOCK STATION.				
Camels at Station	...	7 12	0	"
" " Graze	...	3 12	6	"

Brijloll, Head Chow-droo } From 1st July 1861
... } to 30th June 1862.

BARRACKPORE.

lbs. oz. d.

Rice for Barrackpore and Chinsurah...	28	0	0	per Re.	Gungaram Banerjee	} From 1st February 1862 to 31st Ja- nuary 1863.
Sugar for ditto ditto ...	7	7	12	"	Ramkulph Bhutta- charjee	

FOR BARRACKPORE.

Hospital Clothing.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Mattresses	2	4	0	per each
Quilts	2	12	0	"
Blankets lined with Chintz	2	10	0	"
Bolsters	0	6	0	"
Pillows	0	3	9	"
Bolster cases	0	2	9	"
Pillow cases	0	2	3	"
Shirts	0	11	0	"
Sheets	0	10	6	"
Gowns, double	2	4	0	"
Trowsers, Flannel	1	15	0	"
Banians	1	13	10	"
Caps	0	3	6	"
Socks, Cotton	0	2	6	per pair
" Flannel	0	9	0	"
Hand Towels	0	2	0	per each
Jack	0	3	0	"
Dusters	0	2	0	"
Slippers	0	9	0	per pair

Hospital Necessaries.

BARRACKPORE.

Tin Pots	0	1	6	per each	} Gopaul Chaund ... Ditto.
Nutmeg Grater, tin	0	0	9	"	
Funnels	0	0	9	"	
Cork Screws	0	4	0	"	
Locks and Keys	0	4	0	"	
Sauce Pan, Copper, with cover	0	14	0	per lb.	
Hatchets	0	4	0	per each	
Chopper	0	5	0	"	
Gridiron	0	8	0	"	
Kitchen Knives	0	6	0	"	
Frying Pans	1	0	0	"	

CHINSURAH.

Tin Pots	0	1	6	"
Funnels	0	0	9	"
Corks Screws	0	7	0	"
Locks and Keys	0	3	0	"
Gridiron	1	0	0	"
Tin Plates	0	2	6	"
Lanterns	0	4	0	"

BERHAMPORE.

Copper Boilers with cover	0	14	0	per lb.
Tin Pots	0	3	0	per each
Fowrahs	0	8	0	"
Stool Pans, Copper, with cover	5	4	0	per lb.
Cork Screws	0	7	0	per each
Degchies with cover	0	14	0	per lb.
Tin Plates	0	3	0	per each
Knives	0	5	0	"
Forks	0	4	0	"
Spoons	0	2	0	"
Tin Cups	0	4	0	"
Salt Cellar	0	2	0	"

Hospital Clothing.

CHINAURAH.

Rs. As. P.

Quilts	...	2	12	0	per each
Blankets lined with Chintz	...	2	9	0	"
Shirts	...	0	9	6	"
Sheets	...	0	11	0	"
Trowsers, Flannel	...	1	15	10	"
Banians	...	1	10	0	"
Socks, Cotton	...	0	8	0	per pair
" Flannel	...	0	8	0	"
Jack Towels	...	0	4	0	per each
Slippers	...	0	8	0	per pair
Trowsers, Linen	...	0	9	0	per each
Bedside Suttrunjees	...	1	5	0	"

BERHAMPORE.

Quilts	...	3	4	0	per each
Blankets lined with Chintz	...	2	14	0	"
Sheets	...	0	12	0	"
Trowsers, Flannel	...	2	3	0	"
Banians	...	1	14	0	"
Socks, Cotton	...	0	8	0	per pair
Hand Towels	...	0	6	9	"
Jack	...	0	5	0	"
Dusters	...	0	3	9	"
Slippers	...	0	11	0	"
Tarpaulins	...	8	0	0	"
Trowsers, Linen	...	0	11	0	"
Gowns, single	...	1	14	0	"

Bachoololl and Co. { From 1st February
1862 to 31st
January 1863.

Beer in Quarts	...	4	14	9	per dozen	Prankissen Shaw and Co.	{ From 10th January 1862 to 10th March 1862.
" " Pints	...	3	0	0	"	Ausootosh Gan - gooly and Co.	{ Ditto.
Porter in Quarts	...	4	8	0	"		
" " Pints	...	2	12	0	"		

G. B. REDDIE,
Officiating Commissary General.

No. 38.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 8th March, and opened there at noon on the 10th March, in the presence of attending parties, for the supply at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of the 12th March, of

35 Tierces of Beef (English or Irish
8 " of Pork) cured,
or of any part thereof.

The supply will be subject to the approval of the Commissariat Officer.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (10) ten for each Tierce offered, which will

be returned immediately the Tenders are opened to all, but the successful tenderer, and to him upon completion of delivery.

If the Meat is rejected, the security deposit will be forfeited.

Payment will be made immediately after delivery, upon presentation of Bill and Godown receipt.

Form of Tender may be obtained at this Office.

H. B. CHALMERS, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;
Exc. Commat. Office,
The 4th March 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th March 1862, cor. responding with the 21st Fulgoon 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jummah.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. D. D.	Rs. As. P.	Its. As. P.	
1	4085	Chilbeeleeah, Pergunnah Peero...	326 9 19 0	391 0 0	504 8 1	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cess.
2	4090	Doomurreeah Kakun, Pergunnah Peero ...	641 14 3 15	1,145 0 0	1,472 11 5	
3	4055	Dhurumdas Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	483 15 17 0	500 0 0	734 4 5	
4	4058	Dhangaona, Pergunnah Peero	1,362 10 0 0	1,387 0 0	1,790 13 0	
5	4065	Ranjeetpoor Oorf Ramnuggur, Pergunnah Peero ...	738 15 16 5	890 0 0	1,147 5 10	
6	4070	Sillakhuah, Pergunnah Peero ...	452 17 18 0	389 0 0	502 3 0	
7	4082	Muddaince Joorawun, Pergunnah Peero ...	133 13 6 0	211 0 0	271 6 0	
8	4071	Mahesh Dehree, Pergunnah Peero ...	505 13 14 0	515 4 0	661 13 6	
9	4080	Nurrotumpore Harreelah, Pergunnah Peero ...	320 12 16 0	258 0 0	332 7 0	
10	4077	Hurdeeah, Pergunnah Peero ...	449 15 10 0	453 0 0	629 11 0	
11	3970	Anooah Nizamut and Anooah English, Pergunnah Peero ...	271 15 14 3	130 0 0	165 8 10	
12	4089	Kutturreeah, Pergunnah Peero...	1,976 9 12 0	1,807 0 0	2,202 6 0	
13	4074	Bansmumpore Oorf Sukree Angoodoolah, Pergunnah Peero ...	736 2 3 5	836 0 0	1,079 14 4	
14	4079	Beepurdihree Oorf Amoorjah, Pergunnah Peero	556 9 10 5	606 0 0	782 5 0	
15	4086	Dulpore Oorf Jehunpore Tuppah Kurumwaree, Pergunnah Arrah	854 0 0 0	1,620 0 0	2,066 2 7	
16	4059	Itmah Bukhut, Pergunnah Peero	678 3 12 0	456 0 0	587 12 3	
17	4060	Umrohah, Pergunnah Peero ..	485 18 9 0	490 0 0	631 10 0	
18	4091	Akrounj, Pergunnah Peero ...	554 10 8 0	486 0 0	627 7 0	
19	4076	Akounce, Pergunnah Peero	339 11 5 0	422 0 0	543 12 0	
20	4087	Eaudmadpore, Deoreeah, and Puttelwa, Pergunnah Peero ...	3,724 6 12 0	1,830 0 0	2,361 15 11	
21	4088	Battar, Pergunnah Peero ...	563 3 10 0	754 0 0	972 8 7	
22	4057	Buksundah, Pergunnah Peero ...	563 7 13 0	825 0 0	1,064 6 6	
23	4083	Buhree, Pergunnah Peero ...	910 3 15 0	1,334 0 0	1,721 2 10	
24	4064	Burdeeah, Pergunnah Peero ...	529 13 7 0	676 0 0	872 3 4	
25	4067	Purranpoorah, Pergunnah Peero	278 13 7 0	195 0 0	250 1 6	
26	4092	Purroorah, Pergunnah Peero ...	154 19 17 0	88 0 0	112 15 7	
27	4063	Tillat, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,174 0 11 5	843 0 0	1,957 2 0	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 3rd October 1861. }

S. C. BAYLEY,
Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on the 7th of April 1862, corresponding with the 22nd Chyete 1269 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale to be cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

No.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehals & Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS
			B. C. D. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4078	Surphorah, Pergunnah Peero ..	605 11 1 0	678 2 0	826 8 0	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include the Dak and Road Cesa.
2	4081	Suheerah, Pergunnah Peero...	498 11 3 5	430 0 0	554 8 2	
3	4073	Moap Khoord, Pergunnah Peero	1,276 10 6 5	1,144 0 0	1,476 6 6	
4	4084	Kuppoor Dihrah, Pergunnah Peero ...	895 17 9 0	737 0 0	951 12 9	
5	4075	Kusmurreeah, Pergunnah Peero	724 9 2 0	770 0 0	1,001 0 0	
6	4072	Kuthrain, Pergunnah Peero...	676 2 11 0	1,048 0 0	1,352 9 0	
7	4069	Kuchhut, Pergunnah Peero ...	605 9 17 15	544 0 0	702 7 1	
8	4062	Golindihree, Pergunnah Peero ...	495 16 2 0	621 0 0	800 14 1	
9	4050	Gurhatha, Pergunnah Peero...	481 7 6 0	228 0 0	294 8 6	
10	4068	Majheeran Puttee Indur and Majheeran Puttee Hur, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,169 12 3 10	1,737 0 0	2,242 9 4	
11	4066	Moap Doozroog, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,502 7 11 0	1,700 0 0	2,177 7 0	
12	4061	Madairtee Oopodheeah, Pergunnah Peero ...	525 13 3 0	451 0 0	581 14 4	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }

The 3rd October 1861. }

S. C. BAYLEY,

Officiating Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindary Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Moorshedabad and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, dated 9th November 1861, in the Moorshedabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 14th April 1862, corresponding with the 2nd Bysack 1269 B. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the sudder jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummaabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the Sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—Mehal Eshanpore comprising fifteen Turrufs, and Mehal Chandneah Gungeat comprising seven Turrufs, will be offered for sale in the number of lots shewn below, each lot comprises one Turruf, the area, sudder jumma, and upset price of which are shewn in the Statement at foot.

6th.—On expiry of existing leases delivery of possession will be made according to the boundaries laid down on the Map of the measurement.

7th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on each Estate, purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at 1 per cent. on the Sudder Jumma to be devoted to the construction of Roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

Number of Lots.	Number of Towjee	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	588	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Eshanpore	6,412 3 8 2	1,085 6 2	3,370 12 4
2	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Dasdebgam	1,054 18 5 0	562 11 5	1,125 6 10
3	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhalkoondhee	3,958 1 5 3	1,856 13 3	3,713 10 6
4	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Kristoshyle	6,166 2 15 0	1,721 12 11	3,443 9 10
5	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Hossenpore	1,918 6 11 0	615 13 9	1,231 11 6
6	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Rajendrobatee	906 19 8 3	406 8 8	813 1 4
7	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gungapore	1,405 4 14 0	793 5 0	1,586 10 0
8	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ishandersoho	5,555 9 4 0	3,416 12 1	6,833 8 3
9	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Doultabad	2,742 12 5 0	1,668 5 7	3,336 11 2
10	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Soondulpore	993 18 10 2	523 7 9	1,046 15 6
11	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ramnuggur	2,638 5 1 1	336 14 0	673 12 0
12	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Bhandara	1,247 7 6 1	417 5 9	834 11 6
13	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Hurrirpara	981 2 10 3	345 15 1	691 14 2
14	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Gowripore	863 7 16 3	1,208 7 3	596 14 6
15	...	Hooda Eshanpore, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Nrusinghopore	2,856 2 8 2	186 10 7	2.3 73 5 2

Number of Lots.	Number of Towhee.	Name of Mohals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Jumma.	Upset Price.
			B. K. G. K.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
16	593	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Geengunje	613 3 8 2½	1,304 1 4	2,603 2 8
17	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Amanegunje	326 7 7 1	1,066 6 2	2,132 12 4
18	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Subjee Katrah	444 14 1 2	864 9 3	1,729 2 6
19	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Shampore	580 3 7 3	780 6 8	1,560 13 4
20	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Ajimgunje	247 3 7 2½	903 11 6	1,807 7 0
21	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Maheenuggur	841 6 3 0	400 2 4	800 4 8
22	...	Chandnea Gungeat, Pergunnah Ashud-nuggur, Turruf Aurungabad	311 19 10 3	123 11 9	247 7 6
23	1416	Kismut Moolhoola Nilkuntbattee, Pergunnah Choonakhallee	60 5 0 0	82 2 0	64 4 0
24	571	Kismut Moolhoola Dadpore, Pergunnah Polassee	502 15 0 0	1,057 9 0	2,115 2 0

MOORSHEDABAD;
Collector's Office,
The 27th January 1862.

H. A. COCKERELL,
Collector.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of March instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

নব্বিক আকিস ৫ মার্চ সন ১৮৬২ শাল ১

সমাজর দেওয়া হাইতেছে যে আগামি
২৯ মার্চ ১৮৬২ শাল শনিবার দুই প্রহ-
রে সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের
এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান
অধিষ্ঠিত বহু দেশের কোর্ট উইলিএমের
প্রথম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়ের-
গারমিনের এবং এডমিরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা-

সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য
এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান সভাকাল পর্য্যন্ত বসিবেন
তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময়
তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময়
বসিবেন এবং সকলে অরণ্য গ্রাহ্যন।

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 5th March 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of March instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Cassessur Chatterjee—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Cassessur Chatterjee of, in, and to all that three and half annas' share of, and to, the Coal Mine called or known by the name of Domanee Colliery together with the piece or parcel of land there, unto belonging, containing by estimation fit-biggans, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Domanee, in Pergunnah Sherigun, in the District of Beerbhoom.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,
Sheriff.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Richard Robertson, of Loll Bazar, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 25th day of February last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of June next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in Person.

In the matter of Andrew Bathie, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 28th day of February last, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday,

In the matter of Brojo-nauth Dhur, an Insolvent. } the 3rd day of May next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in Person.

Pittar, Attorney.

In the matter of Gungapersaud Shaw, lately carrying on trade and business in copartnership with Brojololl Shaw and Kessub Chunder Shaw, at Hauteollah, in Calcutta, under the name, style, and firm of Brijololl, Kessubololl Shaw, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 11th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“ Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Gillanders and Weskin, Attorneys.

In the matter of Gungapersaud Shaw, lately carrying on trade and business in copartnership with Brijololl Shaw and Kessub Chunder Shaw, at Hauteollah, in Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Brijololl, Kessubololl Shaw, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI., Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 4th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gillanders and Weskin, Attorneys.

In the matter of Kissen gopaul, an Insolvent. } On Thursday, the 27th day of February instant, it was ordered that the order *Nisi* be, and the same is hereby made absolute.

Swinhoe and Law, Attorneys.

In the matter of Ramanund, lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchants, under the name and style of Punnaraj and Ramanund, at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 25th day of February last, it was ordered that the said Insolvent do, within two months from this date, file a Schedule of his debts, estate and effects in this Court, and that Saturday, the 7th day of June next, be appointed for the hearing of this matter, and that all the Creditors having any claim on the estate of the said Ramanund, do within one month before the 7th day of June next, file with the Chief Clerk of this Court a Statement of the amount of their respective claims against the estate of the said Insolvent duly verified by Affidavit.

Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of Sumboo Chunder Holdar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday,

In the matter of Madub Chunder Bhadoory and Kantee Chunder Bhadoory, Insolvents. } the 7th day of June next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of June next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

Sherrington, Attorney.

Temple, Attorney.

In the matter, of John Bischoff, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 1st day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday,

In the matter of Bho-baneypersaud Gun, an Insolvent. } the 5th day of April next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 5th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Ramsaugur Mitter, an Insolvent. } made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 5th day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

T. Owen, Attorney.

Gillanders and Weskin, Attorneys.

Paul, Attorney.

In the matter of John Paul Martinelly, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, Accountant in the Office of the Superintendent of the Government Dock Yard, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 25th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in Person.

In the matter of John Paul Martinelly, of Bow Bazar, in Calcutta, Accountant in the Office of the Superintendent of the Government Dock-Yard, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI., Vic. Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 25th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in Person.

In the matter of Andrew Ewin Manly, late of Intally, but at present of Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, a Pleader attached to the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 11th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Linton and Linton, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th March 1862.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association "Limited."

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on Monday, 17th March 1862, at noon, for the purpose of deciding as to whether Rupees 1,08,000 of the Reserve Fund shall, as recommended by the Directors, be capitalized, or not, by the issue of 180 new Shares to the present Shareholders in the proportion of one new Share to every five old Shares; and to consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries,

Calcutta Steam Tug Association Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1862. }

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon, on Tuesday, the 11th day of March 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

W. T. SALMON,

Secy., I. G. S. N. Co. Limited.

CALCUTTA;
13-2, Strand,
The 25th February 1862. }

Notice.

We have admitted Mr. ALFRED DAVIES Partner in our Firm.

JOHN DAVIES AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862. }

Mr. ISAIAH BIRT BISS is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHN DAVIES AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862. }

Notice.

Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HERON AND Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1862. }

Notice.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between THOMAS GORDON and WILLIAM CRAWFORD STERNDALE, under the style of PEL BUREAU AND Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GORDON is authorized to receive all sums due to the said Firm and all liabilities thereof will be discharged by him.

THOMAS GORDON,

by his Attorney CLAUD H. BROWN,
W. C. STERNDALE.

MIRZAPORE,
The 27th February 1862. }

Notice.

Mr. W. H. FRASER SMITH is from this date authorized to sign our Firm.

J. DAVIS & Co.

5, GOVERNMENT PLACE;
Calcutta,
The 1st March 1862. }

Stolen at Santipore

The following Government Promissory Notes, viz:—

4	Per Cent.,	No. 2191,	of 1,000	Rs.
5	"	"	79282,	of 500 "
5	"	"	79281,	of 500 "
5	"	"	16371,	of 500 "
5	"	"	6827,	of 500 "

the same being the properties of Bissonath Chatterjee, Assistant Overseer, P. W. Department.

Payment of them has been stopped in the Accountant-General's Office.

Lost.

Right half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 09586B, for Rupees 25.

GOUR KRISTO KINKER ROY.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 197P.

The 28th February 1862.—The Post Master of Calcutta begs to inform the Public that three Pillar Boxes have been fixed at the places mentioned below, and that letters, &c., posted in the same will be cleared at the hours noted, viz. :—

Cossipore	...	} at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Paikparra	...	
Bellegghatta near Sbora Bridge ...	" " " " "	} " " " " 5 "
Old Court House Street near Dal- housie Institute.	" " " " "	

No. 49.

The 4th March 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Pooree, Munsoorcottah, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry and Negapatam, for transmission per Steamer *Moulmein*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 50.

The 4th March 1862.—An After Packet per Steamer *Simla* will be kept open at this Office till 2 P. M. of the 9th instant.

MEMORANDUM shewing the Date and Hour of Arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 27th of January 1862, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and Hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of Newspapers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Colombo	1st March 1862, at 4-25 P. M.	1st March 1862, at 5-25 P. M.	7-50 P. M.	8-5 P. M.	2 h. and 25 m.	4	As Inspected day is do t the sai on, Attorney.	7	33	27	60 7
										Total	67
										France	3 Boxes.
										Madras	2 "
										Ceylon	1 "
										Singapore	1 "
										Hongkong	1 "
										Melbourne	2 "
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Gibraltar	1 "
										Alexandria	1 "
										Suez	1 Packet.
										Aden	1 "
										Madras	1 "
										Hongkong	1 "
										Bombay	1 "
										Penang	1 "
										Bagdad	1 "
										Melbourne	11 "
										Ditto	7 Bags.
										Total	105

The 4th March 1862.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

Schedules of Estates UNDER CHARGE OF THE **Administrator General of Bengal**,
PREPARED UP TO THE 30TH JUNE 1861, UNDER ACT VIII. OF 1855.

INDEX.

- A.**—SCHEDULE of all Administrations, whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been PAID TO THE PARTIES ENTITLED to receive, specifying the amount of such BALANCES and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 30th June 1861.
- B.**—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator General, on account of CURRENT and UNADJUSTED ESTATES NOT being HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES in hand.
- C.**—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator General, on account of ADJUSTED ESTATES NOT being HINDOO OR MAHOMEDAN remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES in hand.
- D.**—SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities RECEIVED by the Administrator General, on account of HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN ESTATES remaining under his charge, together with the PAYMENTS made thereout and the BALANCES in hand.
- E.**—SCHEDULE of BALANCES in the hands of the Administrator General set apart to meet the ADMITTED CLAIMS of CREDITORS against the Estates therein mentioned.
- F.**—SCHEDULE of UNCLAIMED BALANCES of Estates, under 500 RUPEES deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's Letter of the 8th October 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

SCHEDULE A. of all Administrations, whereof the Final Balances have been paid to the Persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the Persons to whom paid, prepared from the 1st January to 30th June 1861, under Section XXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.				PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.	
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.			
B.							
Barber, Lieutenant James Henry	... 19 Nov. 1859 ..	5 Feb. 1861 ...	0	0	...	398 4 2	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to James Barber, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st January 1861.
Baxter, William Thomas	... 13 Jan. 1861 ...	8 March 1861 ..	0	0	...	16672 15 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs Susan Beant, Miss A. P. Wall, and J. A. Brand, Trustees and Executors under the Will, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 19th February 1861.
Beale, Benson Wood	.. 18 Feb. 1859 ...	9 April 1861 ...	0	0	...	1304 2 6	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mr. C. Collins, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 8th April 1861.
---, Mrs. Emma	{ Taken charge ... 29 Dec. 1857 ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	318 7 2	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mr. C. Collins, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 8th April 1861.
Bethune, Alexander	... 30 Oct. 1858 ...	5 March 1861 ...	0	7500	...	171 5 4	Paid and delivered to Charles T. William, the Administrator to this Estate, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 27th February 1861.
Bentley, Mrs. Frances	... 12 March 1860 ...	7 June 1861 ..	0	0	...	3521 1 2	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 1st June 1861.
---, Mrs. Anne,—Legacy to Jane A. Davidson	15 July 1850 ...	19 March 1861 ..	0	5000	...	97 2 7	Paid and delivered to John Cameron and Joseph Davidson, as Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Mrs. Galluthra, being the balance of this Account closed to 22nd February 1861.

Benton, W.	...	{ Taken charge 20 Sept. 1855	...	5 Feb. 1861	...	0	0	...	...	5 1 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to William Benton, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate, as per Account rendered.
Blake, Captain and Brevet-Major Mairson Trower	...	30 July 1858	...	7 Jan. 1861	...	0	0	...	...	1335 11 4	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Charlotte C. J. Blake, the Widow and Administratrix of the deceased in England, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 28th December 1860.
Blanchard, Robert	...	8 Sept. 1859	...	7 May 1861	...	0	0	...	...	527 8 11	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to John Tucker, Brother of the deceased, his share of the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 6th May 1861.
Bodington, Richard	...	19 Nov. 1859	...	5 Feb. 1861	...	0	0	{ 4* 1†	...	5509 12 11	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to George Bodington, the Father of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 25th January 1861.
Bone, David	...	{ Taken charge 2 Feb. 1860	...	8 March 1861	...	0	0	...	...	161 8 0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mr. Adam Bone, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 2nd March 1861.
Bowling, Surgeon Henry Hawkins	...	24 July 1858	...	20 April 1861	...	0	0	...	...	1590 13 3	Paid to Surgeon Major R. B. Kinsey, Attorney for Anna Maria Bowling, Administratrix in England, being the eight-ninths of a moiety of the further balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 3rd April 1861.
—, Assistant Surgeon John Pierce	...	15 Dec. 1858	...	Ditto	...	0	0	...	...	1934 2 0	Paid to Surgeon Major R. B. Kinsey, Attorney for Charlotte Louisa Bowling, Administratrix in England, being the further balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 4th April 1861.
Burton, Lieutenant Philip Hawtrey Comyn	...	30 July 1858	...	5 Feb. 1861	...	0	0	...	...	1012 3 4	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Colonel W. Burton, the Father and sole next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 24th January 1861.
Barrows, Andrew	...	12 Aug. 1859	...	{ 9 April and } { 28 May 1861 }	...	0	3000	...	...	3345 11 8	Paid and delivered to A. Barrows and Mrs. M. A. Doran, the Son and Daughter of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 13th February 1861.
Byrne, Thomas (Engineer)	...	29 Oct. 1857	...	5 Feb. 1861	...	0	0	...	...	412 7 11	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Patrick James Byrne, the Administrator of the deceased in England, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 25th January 1861.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.				PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.	
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		
			In Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.				
C.								
Cardew, Frederick, —Share Account of Miss L. M. Cardew	19 June 1854	5 Feb. 1861	0	38200	...	1998 15	4	Remitted to the India House, for payment and delivery to Mrs. L. M. Farrur, formerly Miss L. M. Cardew and Reverend F. C. Cardew, and Mrs. Henry Jeffrey Farrur, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Reverend Frederick William, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st January 1861.
Coleman, Conductor Geoffrey	22 June 1858	5 March 1861	0	1000	...	27 0	4	Paid and delivered to Mrs. Sabina White and George White, being her share of the balance of this Estate, as Daughter of the deceased, as per Account closed to 28th February 1861.
Crowther, John	30 July 1858	5 Feb. 1861	0	0	...	283 9	0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Mary Crowther, Widow of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 23rd January 1861.
Cumberlege, Ensign Henry	12 Jan. 1861	28 June 1861	500	0	...	166 2	2	Paid and delivered to Mrs. Mary Anne Richmond, being her one-sixth share of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 20th June 1861.
Cummins, John	{ 22 May 1858 Taken charge	17 May 1861	0	4000	...	783 10	10	Paid and delivered to the Mother and three Brothers of the deceased through the Agent, Calcutta Oriental Bank Corporation, the amount of their four-fifths shares of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 9th January 1861.
DaCosta, Captain Lionel Gomez	5 April 1859	7 June 1861	0	0	...	1085 5	6	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Mother and seven Sisters of the deceased, in equal shares, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st May 1861.
E.								
Ellis, Edward Larkin	7 Jan. 1860	8 March 1861	0	0	...	4139 12	9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Mary Ann Walker and Miss E. Ellis, Sisters of the deceased, in equal shares, the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 28th February 1861.

Farquharson, Ensign Charles Martin	Taken charge 27 Sept. 1858	9 April 1861	0	1200	...	...	0 0 0	Delivered to J. W. Farquharson, Father of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 12th January 1861.
Ferrao, Mrs. Rosalia Abreu, —Life Interest for F. Ferrao	15 April 1842	25 June 1861	0	700	...	...	88 6 1	Paid and delivered to C. Ferrao and M. Ferrao, as Legatees under the Will of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 7th June 1861.
Francis, Captain Robert Bransby	3 May 1859	19 Feb. 1861	0	2600	...	...	993 0 0	Paid and delivered to Mrs. A. H. Turnbull and Mr. J. S. Turnbull, being her one-third share of the balance of this Estate, as Sister of the deceased, as per Account closed to 22nd January 1861.
Fullerton, Lieutenant James G.	30 July 1858	8 March 1861	0	0	...	...	1577 0 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Widow, Son, and Daughter of the deceased, in equal shares, the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 26th February 1861.
Galland, Bland Hood	Taken charge 21 April 1858	7 May 1861	0	0	...	...	1483 6 2	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Miss Martha Galland, as Sister and Sole Legatee under the Will of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 4th May 1861.
Gardner, Captain Herbert Calthorpe	30 July 1858	7 June 1861	0	0	...	...	3404 1 4	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Gardner, as the Executrix and Sole Legatee under the Will of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 4th June 1861.
Gatfield, Henry	13 Dec. 1859	22 Jan. 1861	0	2000	...	...	0 0 0	Transferred to the Estates of E. W. C. Gatfield and C. R. Gatfield, being two thirds balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 11th January 1861.
——, Edward William Corrie	29 Nov. 1859	1 Feb. 1861	0	5000	...	...	619 10 9	Paid and delivered to W. G. Rose, being the amount of Mrs. Sarah Mary Stewart's half share of this Estate, as per Account closed to 22nd January 1861.
Gibbings, Captain Arthur	8 Sept. 1859	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	82 1 3	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Reverend Thomas Gibbings, as the Father and next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 3rd January 1861.
Graham, Assistant Surgeon John Colin	13 July 1859	8 March 1861	0	0	...	...	2704 2 0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Executors of the late Mrs. K. Graham and late General Graham, the Father of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 4th March 1861.
——, Robert Brown	23 July 1855	15 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	411 .6 4	Paid to Mr. A. S. Waugh and Josephine Waugh, Sister of the deceased, being her one-eighth share of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 1st February 1859.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.			PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.	
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.		
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.			
G.							
Green, Captain James, - Share Account of the Children of J. P. Green	9 Dec. 1845	22 Feb. 1861	0	1000	...	89 5 9	Paid and delivered to Janthe Rodgers, through S. Carmichael, being her share of this Estate, as per Account rendered.
H.							
Handsombe, Brigadier-General Isaac Henley	28 May 1858	8 March 1861	0	0	...	3108 7 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to five Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, in equal shares, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 2nd March 1861.
Hanna, Robert	18 June 1858	1 May 1861	0	6500	...	0 0 0	Delivered to E. Miller, by his Attorney George M. Reacher, being in full of the balance of this Estate, as per Statement dated 29th April 1861, under letter of Guarantee dated 12th January 1859, for payment to Thomas Hanna, Brother of the deceased.
Heffernan, Richard	Taken charge 6 July 1858	19 Feb. 1861	0	0	...	122 12 6	Paid to Messrs. Ashburner and Co., one Moiety of W. H. Jefferson's share of the balance of this Estate, as per Statement annexed with Voucher.
Henderson, Lieutenant John Wright	Taken charge 2 Oct. 1858	4 Jan. 1861	0	800	...	239 13 5	Paid and delivered to R. C. Eglington, Attorney for Reverend Robert Henderson, Father of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 22nd December 1860.
Hillierdon, Mrs. Lydia	5 March 1860	7 May 1861	0	0	...	3380 13 3	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Margaret Pyle, as the Grandmother and next of kin of the Child of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 3rd May 1861.
Hollings, Captain and Brevet-Major George Edward	10 Sept 1858	22 March 1861	0	0	...	2476 10 6	Paid to W. B. Abbott, Constituted Attorney of Miss. C. Hollings, the Sister, and Charles Hollings, the Brother of the deceased, being their shares of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 7th February 1861.

Hughes, John.—Share Account of Harriet Stephen Hughes	14 Nov. 1859	18 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	8988 10 0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. L. Holroyd, Widow, her one-third share, and Miss L. S. Holroyd, Daughter, her one-fourth of the remaining two-thirds of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 15th January 1861.
Hughes, John.—Share Account of Harriet Stephen Hughes	2 Oct. 1862	2 April 1861	1200	1100	...	...	114 11 4	Paid and delivered to Mr. J. W. Bowe and Mrs. H. J. Bowe, being in full of her one-fifth share of this Estate, and one-fifth of the surplus rents of the House belonging to the Trust Mrs. A. E. Hughes and Children, as per Account closed to 22nd March 1861.
Hunt, Lieutenant Charles John	8 Nov. 1858	7 June 1861	0	0	...	...	2002 4 0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Executors of the late Reverend Thomas Hunt, Father of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st May 1861.
James, Assistant Surgeon William Henry	1 June 1858	29 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	352 11 6	Paid to Major T. James, for payment to Mr John James, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 7th January 1861.
Jervis, Lieutenant Swynfen Charles	31 March 1858	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	6454 8 1	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Lieutenant-Colonel William Jervis, as the Father and next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 20th December 1860.
Law, Sergeant James	15 Dec. 1858	18 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	287 10 6	Paid Conductor Thomas James Faxton and Mrs. E. Faxton the balance in full of her share of the Assets of this Estate, as per Account closed to 19th March 1860.
Macdonald, R.	...	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	958 6 8	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Rebecca Macdonald, as Widow of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 5th January 1861.
McBarnet, Captain George Gordon	9 Aug. 1858	7 June 1861	0	0	...	...	4914 8 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Dr. H. Maclean, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 27th May 1861.
Mackillop, John Robert.	21 May 1858	1 Feb. 1861	0	800	...	...	5 7 2	Paid and delivered to C. R. Stewart, Attorney for George Mackillop, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 16th January 1861.
McNair, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert	10 Nov. 1858	5 Feb. 1861	0	0	...	...	25952 5 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to John McNair, as the Executor and Trustee under the Will of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 22nd January 1861.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.				PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.	
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.				
M.								
Macnaghten, Sir William Hay	7 Feb. 1842...	7 May 1861	0	0	...	14 3 0	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Marchioness Headford, as the Widow and Executrix of the deceased in England, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Statement rendered.	
Mainwaring, Cornet Charles	{ Taken charge 9 June 1859 ...	8 March 1861	0	0	...	268 1 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to G. Mainwaring, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 28th February 1861.	
Mendes, Francis Peter	29 Nov. 1859	12 March 1861	0	6700	...	186 7 2	Transferred to the Estate of Mrs. A. A. Mendes, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 5th March 1861.	
Munro, Major Robert	1 June 1858	7 May 1861	0	2000	...	570 12 5	Remitted to the India House, for payment and delivery to the parties entitled to receive, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 30th April 1861.	
N.								
Nelson, Veterinary Surgeon Vincent	28 May 1858	8 & 19 March 1861	0	3000	...	3213 3 5	Remitted and paid and delivered to Captain Frederick Nelson and Mr. H. S. Nelson, Brothers of the deceased, being their shares of the Assets of this Estate, as per Account closed to 5th December 1860.	
Newenham, Dr. Arthur Wellesley Robert	15 Dec. 1858	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	1618 6 10	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Mother and six Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, in equal shares, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st December 1860.	
O.								
Orchard, Mrs. Maria Esperanza	23 Oct. 1856	5, 7 & 14 June 1861	0	0	...	8862 8 5	Paid to Lieutenant J. W. Orchard, Alfred Francis Orchard, Mrs. Maria E. Stephenson, John Frederick Orchard, M. S. Hatchell, and Captain J. W. Orchard, their shares of the balance of this Estate, as Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, as per Account closed to 30th May 1861.	

P.	Taken charge { 24 June 1858	19 Feb. 1861	0	0	...	...	222 10 2	Paid J. C. Palphreyman, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Statement dated 30th January 1861.
Palphreyman, Henry William	...	14 Sept. 1858	0	0	...	...	2534 4 3	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Henry Philips and William Philips, as Surviving Executors of the Father of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st July 1860.
Philips, Veterinary Surgeon John	...	19 May 1858	0	0	...	...	1860 2 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Hon'ble Mrs. E. Pomeroy, the Mother, and Mrs. E. M. A. Bond, the Sister of the deceased, in equal shares, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st December 1860.
Pomeroy, Robert Henry	...	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	2014 0 6	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Reverend Thomas John Powell, as Father and next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 27th May 1861.
Powell, Lieutenant Thomas Edward	...	7 June 1861	0	0	...	...	4937 11 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. M. G. Kennedy and her Husband one-seventh share of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 26th January 1861.
Raikes, George Davy	...	5 Feb. 1861	0	0	...	...	4463 8 3	Paid to Ensign G. D. Reid, his one-third share of the balance of this Estate, as Son of the deceased, as per Account closed to 13th February 1861.
Reid, George (late Merchant)	...	1 March 1861	0	0	...	...	17276 7 3	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to James Reid, the only Brother of the deceased, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st December 1860.
—, Robert Lawson	...	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	...	9226 6 9	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Mother and six Brothers and Sisters of the deceased, in equal shares, being the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 3rd June 1861.
Robertson, Captain and Brevet-Major Alexander	...	7 June 1861	0	0	...	...	754 12 1	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. E. E. Edmunds, as the only Sister and sole next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 5th January 1861.
Ruddach, John Montague	...	7 July 1847	0	0	...	...	8970 6 1	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Thomas Belmore St. George, as the Father and sole next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 15th January 1861.
St. George, Richard John	...	5 Feb. 1861	0	0	{ 4° 2+	}		

* Fast Indian Railway Company's Shares.
† Stock Receipts.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	PAYMENTS.				PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.	
			Government Securities.		Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Cash.		
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.				
S.								
Satchwell, John Adrian Vaurenau	... 20 June 1858	8 March 1861	0	0	...	393	6 10	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Harding, Executrix or Administratrix of the deceased, the balance of further Assets of this Estate, as per Statement rendered.
Shaw, William	... 14 Feb. 1859	12 Feb. 1861	0	2700	...	3	12 11	Paid and delivered to the Sheriff of Calcutta, under a Writ of <i>Fieri Facias</i> issued in the cause Ambrose Stevens, <i>versus</i> J. C. Shaw, dated 9th February 1861.
Shepherd, Captain James Stevens	... 29 July 1859	5 April 1861	0	0	...	2431	1 7	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to the Executors of the late Captain John Shepherd, the Father and next of kin of the deceased, the balance at credit of this Estate, as per Account closed to 2nd April 1861.
Skene, Major Alexander	... 26 Jan. 1858	8 March 1861	0	0	...	5096	5 8	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Miss Mary Skene and Miss H. Skene, their shares of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 2nd March 1861.
Span, Lieutenant Oliver McCausland	... 3 Nov. 1858	7 Jan. 1861	0	0	...	120	13 5	Paid to the Sub-Treasurer for remittance to the India House, for payment to Mrs. Katherine Darling, one of the Sisters of the deceased, being her one-sixth share of the balance of this Estate, as per Account closed to 31st May 1860.
Staunton, Michael Stokes,—Legacy for Mrs. Jane Obbard	... 7 Dec. 1859	4 June 1861	0	4500	...	27	12 9	Paid and delivered to Mrs. Jane Obbard and Mr. H. S. Obbard, being the balance of her one-fourth share of the residue of this Estate, as per Account closed to 29th January 1861.
-----, Legacy for Miss Maria Swinhoe	Ditto	Ditto	0	4500	...	82	8 6	Paid and delivered to Mrs. Maria Barden, late Swinhoe, and Captain C. B. Barden, being the balance of her one-fourth share of the residue of this Estate, as per Account closed to 29th January 1861.

SCHEDULE B. of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator General, on account of CURRENT and UNADJUSTED Estates not being HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout and the Balances. Prepared up to the 30th June 1861, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

ESTATES.	Date of Administration.	Balance on 1st January 1861.				Receipts up to 30th June 1861.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1861.				Balance on 30th June 1861.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Sa. Rs.	Co's Rs.	To Credit.	Rs. A. P.	To Debit.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	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Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Bank or other Stock, as well as Bonds or other Securities not being Government Securities.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.

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